

Portuguese Begin Debate on a Bill That Would Increase Police Powers

By Peter Wise
International Herald Tribune

LISBON — Stirring bitter memories of the police state imposed in Portugal 10 years ago, a debate opened in parliament Wednesday on a government security bill that opponents fear could ease a return to repression.

The proposed measures include telephone tapping, mail opening, house searches without warrants, preventive detention of suspects, police access to computer and other information, the possible sus-

pension of public meetings and special penalties for public servants who refuse to cooperate with police inquiries.

The debate on these measures began as judges were questioning 35 suspected terrorists captured Tuesday in nationwide police sweep, the biggest police operation since Portugal's return to democracy in 1976.

Justice Minister Rui Machete said the operation, involving roadblocks by 300 police officers, was an attempt to dismantle a shadowy

extremist group calling itself the April 25 Popular Forces.

Named after the date of the 1974 coup, the April 25 Popular Forces has been charged with a series of bomb attacks, bank robberies and murders since it appeared in April 1980. In four years the group has claimed responsibility for the deaths of 12 people, including members of the National Guard.

Also rounded up in Tuesday's raids was Lieutenant Colonel Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, police sources said. Mr. Saraiva de Carvalho, a presidential candidate in 1976 and 1980, now leads a tiny far-left party, the United People's Front, whose offices were also raided by police Tuesday.

Mr. Machete said that Portugal's outmoded security laws hampered the operation, particularly because of the complex procedures required to obtain arrest or search warrants and the lack of coordination between the country's four police forces.

But he said that the timing of the sweep was not planned to demonstrate the need for reforms immediately before the parliamentary debate.

"Portugal must decide if it wants the party to go or to crack down on terrorism and violence," Mr. Machete added, referring to what he called the lax policing after the revolution.

Pitted against each other in the discussion over the proposed measures are the Socialist-led coalition government and the pro-Soviet Communist Party.

The government believes current security laws leave the country vulnerable to a growing wave of terrorism. The Communist content parts of the proposed legislation resemble the secret police methods of the former regime.

Lopes Cardoso, the leader of a small non-Communist left party, attacked sections of the proposed bill as "a new form of censorship." "It is a small step from banning public meetings and entertainments to seizing books and publications," he said.

PIDE's principal victim was the clandestine network of Communists, now an influential party that holds 40 out of the 250 parliamentary seats and dominates the country's major trade union federation.



ANTI-KHOMEINI MARCH — More than 600 Iranian exiles and supporters dressed as prisoners marched Wednesday through London to protest executions and imprisonments in Iran. The march was one of several held in Europe and the United States on the third anniversary of a protest in Tehran in which several dissidents were killed.

WORLD BRIEFS

Hamburg Plant Shut; Dioxin Blamed

HAMBURG (AP) — A West German chemical producer has been forced to close a Hamburg plant, with a loss of 224 jobs, because the highly toxic chemical dioxin was found at the site, a company official said Wednesday.

The spokesman, Werner Krum, who heads the C.H. Boehringer plant in Hamburg, said the plant was closed because it was "economically and materially unrealistic" to meet minimum content limits. The plant makes insecticides, and dioxin is produced as a byproduct.

On Monday, a Hamburg state court said the company could not store new waste material at the plant site because it was a hazard to the local population. The court also said that waste material already accumulated at the plant could not be moved until a plan for its safe removal has been worked out.

Solidarity Calls Vote Figures Inflated

WARSAW (AP) — The Solidarity underground in Warsaw accused the Communist authorities Wednesday of inflating the turnout for Sunday's elections in the capital by 15 percentage points.

Poland's government reported the turnout for the local and regional elections, the first since the birth of Solidarity nearly four years ago, at just under 75 percent nationwide and 71 percent in Warsaw. Solidarity said in a statement that its preliminary results showed a 56.5 percent turnout in Warsaw.

The statement did not claim victory for Solidarity's call for its backers to boycott the election. Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, acknowledged Tuesday that the turnout was the lowest since the Communists took power at the end of World War II.

German Mediator Is Hopeful on Strike

BONN (Reuters) — The mediator in the industrial dispute that has almost halted West German automobile production was optimistic Wednesday about chances for finding a compromise.

Georg Leber, a former Social Democratic government minister and veteran union leader who is chairman of a team of mediators, said before the first mediation session: "I believe it will be possible to find a compromise acceptable to both sides."

His optimism was backed by comments by the chief negotiators for the employers and the unions. In the dispute, which is in its sixth week, metalworkers are demanding a 35-hour workweek. About 400,000 workers are on strike, locked out or laid off.

EC, New Zealand Settle Butter Issue

LUXEMBOURG (Combined Dispatches) — European Community farm ministers broke a year-old deadlock Wednesday by agreeing in principle to guarantee New Zealand continued access for its butter until 1986, but in diminishing amounts.

Michel Rocard of France said that despite the community's butter surplus of a million tons, it would import 83,000 metric tons of New Zealand butter this year, 81,000 tons next year and 79,000 tons in 1986. Last year, 87,000 tons were admitted. The agreement was reached largely at the insistence of Britain, which has tried to help its Commonwealth partners retain their European markets.

The farm ministers remained divided over the application of new milk quotas that penalize excess production by charging a 75-percent levy on above-quota output. Michael Jopling of Britain said that his country might decide not to collect the levy when the first payments come due in October if others did not do so. (Reuters, IHT)

South Africa Gives Up Transfer Plan

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — South Africa announced Wednesday it had abandoned its controversial plan to transfer two black homeland areas to the neighboring kingdom of Swaziland.

It had originally proposed that the two land areas, Kangwane and the predominantly KwaZulu area of Ingwavuma, be handed over to Swaziland. But leaders of the tribes involved and took legal action to prevent the transfer.

Piet Koornhof, minister of cooperation and development, said the government had canceled an inquiry into the proposal and concluded that "the leaders of Swaziland, KwaZulu and Kangwane should deliberate among themselves" about any possible transfers.

Mitterrand Begins Visit to Moscow

MOSCOW (WP) — President François Mitterrand of France arrived Wednesday in Moscow for the first French-Soviet summit meeting in more than four years. He was greeted by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and later met with President Konstantin U. Chernenko.

The practice of annual French-Soviet summit meetings was suspended by Mr. Mitterrand after his election in May 1981. French officials said Mr. Mitterrand was now in a position to do business with Moscow from a position of relative strength after firmly supporting the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles by NATO.

Mr. Mitterrand's visit to the Soviet Union carries some domestic political risks, however, because of public revulsion in France over the Soviet treatment of Andrei A. Sakharov, the dissident physicist, and the suppression of the Solidarity trade movement in Poland.

U.S. Envoy Unhurt in Beirut Fusillade

BEIRUT (AP) — Shooting erupted Wednesday at the only open crossing between Beirut's Christian and Moslem sectors while a car carrying the U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, was passing.

U.S. Embassy officials said Mr. Bartholomew arrived safely at his residence in the Christian suburb of Baabda and that no one in his bullet-proof limousine or the other two cars in the convoy was injured.

A policeman said the shooting was between Lebanese police at a checkpoint on the Moslem side of the crossing and "intruding gunmen" whom he did not otherwise identify. The state radio said the incident was "quickly resolved." Motorists said the crossing was not closed.

Paris Ponders Asylum for 4 Iranians

NICE, France (Combined Dispatches) — Eight Iranians who arrived in France in a commandeered Iranian Navy transport plane two days ago awaited under guard Wednesday at Nice airport as France considered appeals from four of them for political asylum, officials said.

French officials said a decision could take three or four days. The granting of asylum could further damage relations between France and Iran. Ties are already strained because of French diplomatic and military support for Iraq in the Gulf war and France's acceptance of earlier Iranian exiles.

The four men requesting asylum included the pilot and co-pilot of the aircraft, a mechanic and an air traffic controller. The other four men have apparently asked to return to Iran. (Reuters, AP)

Indian Army Arrests 156 More Sikhs

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — The Indian Army arrested 156 more Sikh extremists suspects on Wednesday in the state of Punjab as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi appealed for national reconciliation, the Press Trust of India news agency reported.

The roundup, part of a hunt for about 100 hard-core extremists still believed to be at large after troops stormed the holiest Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple, in Amritsar two weeks ago, showed no signs of abating.

PTI quoted Mrs. Gandhi as saying Wednesday that there were no plans to remove troops from the Golden Temple until all weapons inside the complex were removed. Army spokesmen have also said that troops sent into Punjab on June 2, four days before the temple assault, would not return to their barracks for weeks.

For the Record

A New York man was arrested Tuesday and charged with the killing of 10 people in a house in Brooklyn, police said. They identified the suspect as Christopher Thomas, 34, who they said erroneously believed that the owner of the house, who was not among the victims, was having an affair with his wife. (NYT)

Two convicted murderers who escaped from a Virginia prison in May were arrested Tuesday in Philadelphia. The Federal Bureau of Investigation said, Linwood Briley, 30, and his brother James, 27, have been sentenced to death for murders in 1978 and 1979 near Richmond, Virginia. (UPI)

British and Soviet foreign ministry officials ended on Monday four days of consultations in Moscow concerning southern Africa, an embassy spokesman said, adding that the discussions were part of a regular program of middle-level consultations. (Reuters)

Igor Andropov, son of the late Soviet leader Yuri V. Andropov, is to be named Soviet ambassador to Greece, sources at the Greek Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. Mr. Andropov is now deputy leader of the Soviet delegation to the Conference on Disarmament in Europe, being held in Stockholm. (AP)

The World Postal Union decided Wednesday not to discuss a motion calling for Israel's expulsion, a spokesman said at the union's congress in Hamburg. The United States threatened last week to suspend its participation in the 167-member United Nations group if it backed the motion sponsored by Arab countries. (Reuters)

Christian Democrats Are Happy Losers in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

the man the Communist Party chooses to succeed Mr. Berlinguer next week than on the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Berlinguer, in fact, held unpublished talks shortly before his June 11 death with Mr. De Mita and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, another leading Christian Democrat. And in Naples, the Communists have been talking with Enzo Scotti, the city's Christian Democratic mayor, about prospects for forming a joint city government.

These contacts enraged Mr. Craxi and envenomed his relationship with Mr. Andreotti, Mr. De Mita and Mr. Berlinguer.

The Christian Democrats are as different from Roman Catholic sister parties in northern Europe as the Italian Communists are different from other Communist parties. This helps to explain the party's strategy and its surprisingly mild reaction to the Communists' advance and its feud with Mr. Craxi.

A government party since its founding, the Christian Democratic Party has had power for 40 years, sharing it at times. Its policies are not ideological but aimed at perpetuating its power.

It is a Catholic party, traditionally close to the church, but was able to survive two defeats when voters decided to make divorce and abortion legal in two referendums in

1974 and 1981, against the will of the party and the church.

Loosely organized along regional and personal lines, the party has an infinite capacity for compromise. Its method of government has always been to mediate between opposing forces and never to be seen to impose its will too roughly. It was the latter that has led to conflict with Mr. Craxi. The prime minister resorts easily to confrontation and often spurs mediation.

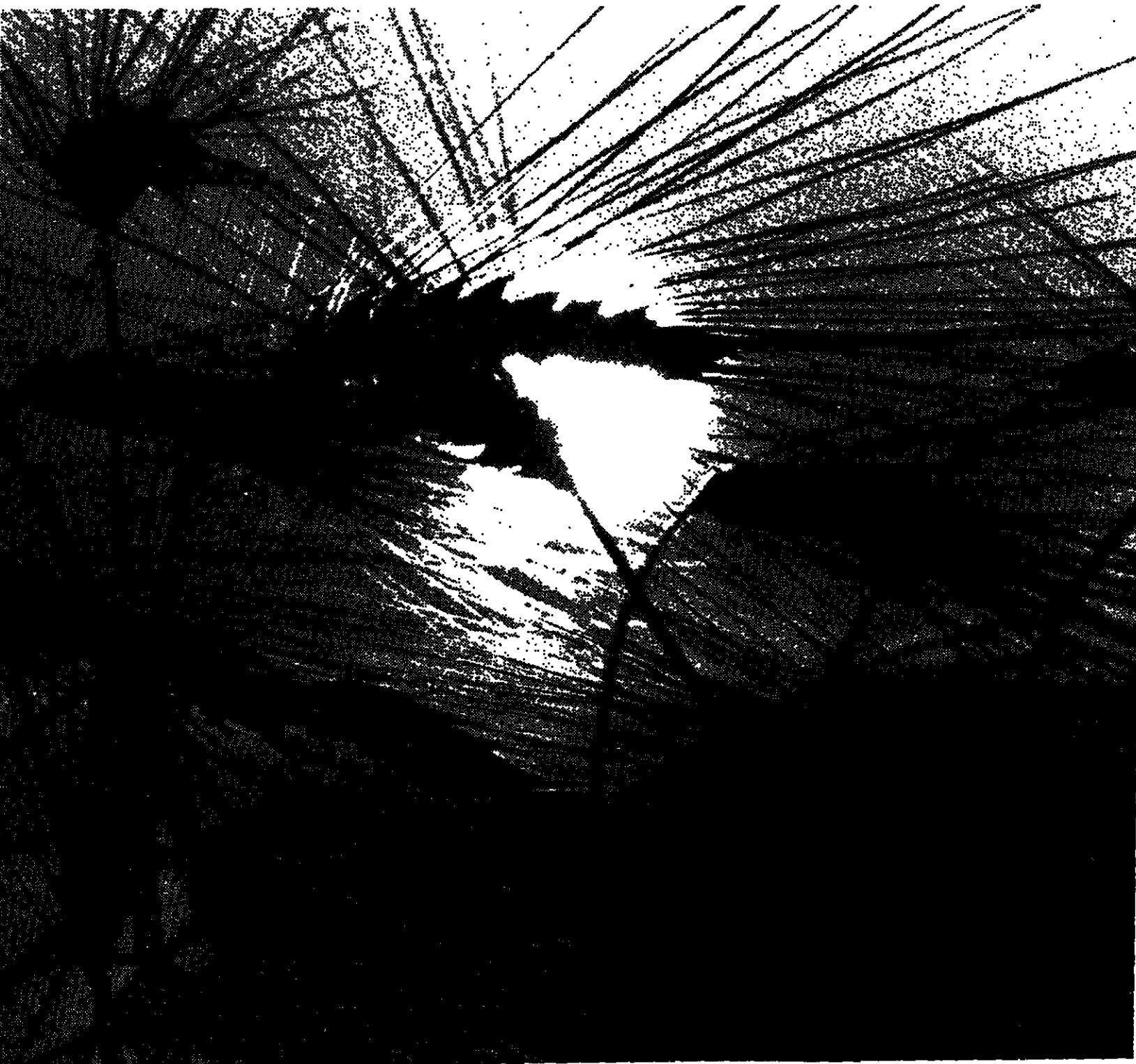
The Christian Democrats were almost as mortified as the Communist Party when Mr. Craxi resorted to a decree to impose a change in wage legislation last February. They supported his aims but were deeply unhappy with his method in these circumstances.

They also foresaw a destructive confrontation between the government and the Communists, something they had tried to avoid for at least 10 years.

As early as last March, at the start of all-out political warfare between Mr. Berlinguer and Mr. Craxi, a headline in the daily newspaper La Repubblica proclaimed: "The real battle is between Craxi and Christian Democrats."

By the time Mr. Berlinguer died, the tension between Mr. Craxi and the Christian Democratic leaders had reached a point where it was widely predicted that the latter would provoke a government crisis immediately after the European elections, held last week.

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Kuwait Tense About War

(Continued from Page 1)

resort wear, children's toys, sports equipment, lawn furniture, cosmetics, home appliances and jewelry.

For the women, the most popular attraction was the cosmetic counters. Two young women, shrouded in black cloaks, examined the array of brightly colored lipstick at the counter selling cosmetics.

One of the young women giggled while her friend tried on the brightest fuchsia lipstick.

"Do you like it?" she asked.

"Oh, it's lovely," her friend replied.

"But do you think it's too bright?" the girl continued.

"Maybe a little now," her friend acknowledged. "But it will be wonderful by the morning."

U.S. Official Hospitalized

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, 49, was resting comfortably at Sibley Memorial Hospital after being admitted for treatment of a bleeding ulcer, a senior aide said Wednesday. Mr. Block was admitted Tuesday night to the intensive care unit.

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Debates Beyond Utopia

To understand the meaning, or non-meaning, of this week's elections to a European Parliament, imagine Democrats and Republicans arguing about tax rates in the United States in the course of a campaign for seats in a Pan-American Legislature. Then imagine Canadian Liberals and Conservatives simultaneously competing for seats in the same remote body by debating bilingualism; Argentine Radicals and Peronists debating their foreign debt; Jamaican National and Labor candidates debating the bauxite business, and so on.

What the Common Market nations have just concluded is the second direct election among 10 different sets of national parties — discussing mostly national issues for the purpose of choosing mostly peripheral politicians to go sit in a largely ceremonial body.

Well aware of the modest stakes, voters stayed away in what for Europe are droves — nearly 40 percent. Those who bothered to vote had a free shot at protesting against incumbents, encouraging the simplicities of fringe groups. There is virtually no significance, therefore, in the fact that Italy's Communists ran as well as its Christian Democrats, or that a new and neo-Fascist French National Front ran even with once-powerful communists.

Europe is suffering an economic slump and the voters don't like it. The leaders of Britain,

France, West Germany and Italy took their lumps for that. And Europe as a political idea is moribund. The voters cannot get excited about a parliament that participates only marginally in deciding budget subsidies and other customs controversies. In butter-rich Denmark, where quitting the Common Market was an actual issue, the electorate split 50-50.

The European Parliament is a vestige of the dream of political union. It has some budget review functions and makes some foreign policy pronouncements. But instead of evolving into a supranational body, it is content to be a mirror of 10 nations' parochial politics.

Still, there exists a lively politics all over Western Europe that Americans can easily comprehend in their own terms. In all the democracies, the real issues are how to revitalize industry and create new jobs while preserving the quality of life and distributing wealth equitably. Europe's "conservatives" are feeling challenged to temper their free-market nostrums: its "socialists" feel challenged to help hold down wages and welfare spending.

For all the ideological pretensions, Europeans, like Americans, share a commitment to democratic capitalism. Beyond utopian con- unionalism, there are exciting debates to be heard. They are about how to make capitalism and democracy effective and compatible.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reckoning in Uruguay

The generals in Uruguay have the usual ticklish problem that afflicts military men who conduct coups. Having taken over in 1973 and disposed soon and savagely of the danger posed by the Tupamaro terrorists, they hesitate to step down. The military keeps repeating its pledge to let Uruguay return to the ways that had made it one of South America's most deeply democratic countries before the coup. But the generals want to retain a certain power even as they restore elected government to hedge against new "Marxist" threats and, perhaps more to the point, against being held accountable, in the Argentine style, for crimes they committed during martial law. They do not know how to let go.

The other day one of Uruguay's premier politicians, whose protests have made him the generals' nemesis during 11 years of exile, moved in a dramatic way to force the issue. Though he is banned from political life in his country and faces assorted court charges, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate chartered a ferry in Buenos Aires, loaded it up with family, supporters and journalists, and steamed off across the Rio de la Plata to Montevideo.

He dared the government to arrest him, and

it did. The government now faces the no-win choice of holding him, in which case his party agitates and tension mounts; trying him on the pending charges, in which case the government asserts its authority but risks being seen as arbitrary and vindictive; or releasing him, in which case he may run for president and the government may lose face altogether. It is a tough situation. Outsiders cannot help noting, however, that the dilemma is one of the generals' making. They hung on too long, and meanwhile they governed in a way that complicated their own departure. Mr. Ferreira Aldunate has not made the end game any easier, but the fact remains that he is a figure with democratic legitimacy. They are the interlopers.

Secretary of State George Shultz has fairly hailed the "extraordinary trend toward democracy" evident in the hemisphere in recent years. But Uruguay, whose heritage qualifies it for a place in the vanguard, has been one of the laggards. The important consideration now is that the military, notwithstanding its current embarrassment, must not be allowed to claim any pretext for derailing the previously agreed transition to representative rule.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Dealing With Third World Debt

The ad hoc approach to Third World debt, inaugurated two years ago as a short-term response to an economic emergency in Mexico, but subsequently elevated to the status of a permanent solution to a fundamental flaw in the world's financial structure, will need substantial modification if it is to survive.

Whatever happens at the Latin American debtors' meeting which begins [today] in Colombia, [Argentine] President Raúl Alfonsín's defiance of the International Monetary Fund has served notice on the financial world that the three essential tenets on which the whole ad hoc philosophy is built are threatened. Argentina's action has already made it impossible to maintain that the commercial banks can be protected from reporting substantial losses on their Latin American lending.

In the weeks ahead, Argentina is likely to undermine the idea that the major debtors have no real alternative but to cooperate with the IMF and the banks. In the slightly longer term, the third and most crucial illusion may be exposed: creditor country governments, led by the U.S., must brace themselves to accept that the debt crisis is unlikely to be resolved without a further infusion of public money from the major industrialized countries or the multilateral economic institutions.

— Financial Times (London).

One Upshot From Comecon

The call issued by the recent Comecon summit to reduce dependence on Western credits accords ill with the East German policy of tagging on to the Federal Republic's special position in the European Community in order to gain a foothold in worldwide trade. This is a policy that has attracted considerable interest in Bonn, partly for nationalistic reasons and partly on economic grounds such as the cre-

ation of employment. At the time of writing there has been no mention of how the Comecon summit reacted to this situation, but to be able to evaluate the results of this East Bloc conference properly it will be necessary to await further developments in intra-German relations and more particularly Moscow's reaction to them.

— The Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A New Economic Role for Japan

Japan's current-account surplus has become the keynote of the Japanese economy, making the country a supplier of capital to foreign countries. In working out external economic measures, therefore, Japan should pay attention to movements of money in addition to movements of goods.

It is true that Japan is becoming a capital-exporting country and that its postwar economy has reached another new stage. Becoming a capital supplier means that Japan will have to shoulder a heavier burden in the world economy.

— Yomiuri Shinbun (Tokyo).

Enlarging the East-West Agenda

The White House has made it known that President Reagan has offered talks to limit the testing, production and deployment of anti-satellite weapons.

If this emerging package is intended to entice the Russians back to negotiations it is important that nothing should be done for the rest of the year to make a resumption of talks more difficult. The suspicion that the U.S. side is drifting close to the abrogation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty must be given no further evidence. The obligation on the Russian side is equally clear. It is to stop pretending that negotiations are a thing of the past.

— The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR JUNE 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Mr. Gillette on American Steel
LONDON — The familiar countenance of Mr. King C. Gillette is smiling on London for a few weeks. Mr. Gillette probably knows as much about fine steels as most men. "It is a peculiar thing," he said to a Herald correspondent, "that, try as we may, we cannot buy in America steel possessed of that fineness of temper which we particularly require. We buy in Sheffield because Sheffield alone can give us what we want. I believe it takes several generations of steel-makers to cultivate the art to the degree of proficiency required. Moreover, our American manufacturers have expended their energies largely along other lines, making steel rails and structural steel, and have as yet given very little attention to the fine art of making delicate, highly-tempered steels."

1934: Roosevelt Defends Brain Trust
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — President Roosevelt, following ceremonies [on June 20] in which he received Yale University's highest degree, doctor of laws, defended the Brain Trust as a necessity in government and said that despite ribald laughter directed at the group, the Government was compelled more than ever to call on such men. "Ability rather than politics enters into most choices made in Washington," the President told alumni. "I cannot tell today the party affiliations of the most responsible people in the Government and it is a good thing that I cannot. While there has been a certain amount of laughter about the use of brains in government, it seems to be a good practice and it will be continued. We are going to call on trained people."

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The Immigration Bill That Cannot Be Done In

By Paul Taylor

AUSTIN, Texas — Jimmy Carter spent four years watching his immigration proposals die aborning. "It's more complicated than the SALT talks," he complained.

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill, administered last rites to immigration reform eight months ago. Simpson-Mazzoli, he said, had "no clear constituency." RIP.

A key Hispanic congressman, who shall remain nameless, was privately assuring reporters as recently as a couple of weeks ago that the bill was doomed. "Nobody's for it," he said. "The only thing left is to figure out how to bury it without leaving any footprints."

By the laws of modern interest group politics, all three gentlemen were right. Yet here is an amazing little bill that keeps chucking over its own obituary.

Who wants to do it? Take your pick. Vegetable growers and construction companies, who do not want to lose their pools of cheap labor. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which hates to see business turned into law enforcers and exposed to new layers of regulation. Civil libertarians, who fear the creation of a national identity card. Conservatives, who cannot abide rewarding law-breakers with amnesty. Hispanic leaders, who hate having to navigate between the loyalties an immigrant group feels toward those still in the homeland and the self-preservationist instinct any immigrant group feels to pull the ladder up behind it. And just about everybody in California, Texas and the other immigrant states, where the gospel on illegal aliens is to figure it out like the weather. Terrible problem, but nothing you can do about it.

Well then, who is for this bill? For starters, ask yourself how many immigrants wash up on the shores of Wyoming, home of the chief Senate sponsor, Republican Senator Alan K. Simpson, and of Kentucky, home of House sponsor Democratic Representative Romano Mazzoli. The farther you get from the border, the easier this bill is to like. Who else likes it?

A motley assortment of do-gooders, academi-

cians, editorial writers, environmentalists, labor unions, some conservatives (the ones for whom maintaining control of the border is the first rule of sovereignty) and some liberals (the ones who perceive that the soundest way to keep open the front door to immigrants is to close down the back door).

Attorney General William French Smith, the AFL-CIO, and the editorial boards of The New York Times and The Washington Post are for the bill. Walter Mondale, Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson are against it. One of the Senate's most conservative members, John East, Republican of North Carolina, opposed the bill. So did one of its most liberal, Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts. In short, there is a mishmash on both sides. (A version passed the Senate 76-18 last year.)

The crosscurrents have produced such odd coalitions and collisions that in Texas this spring, while Representative Kent Hance, Democrat of Texas, was coming within an eyelash of winning a Democratic Senate nomination on the strength of a single-issue campaign against amnesty for illegal aliens, he was also trying to assuage local Hispanics infuriated by what they perceived as a race-baiting campaign by telling them, only half in jest: "You ought to be thanking me, I'm helping kill this thing. Forget about how I'm doing it. Let's just get it done."

By the same token, there was a time early in the legislative maneuvering on the bill that some Hispanics actually helped strengthen the hated employer sanctions in committee — their strategy being to assure continued Chamber of Commerce opposition that would be needed to ultimately help kill it.

And yet the bill lives! It is out on the House floor, so far surviving a slew of amendment fights, though lots of hurdles remain.

The political genius of Simpson-Mazzoli is the simplicity of its trade-off. It would impose fines

on employers who hire illegal aliens, but would give legal status to illegal aliens who have been in this country continuously since Jan. 1, 1982. The great danger of a tidy compromise like that is if you cook it too long, it will lose all flavor.

There are already plenty who fear that Simpson-Mazzoli is destined to exacerbate the problem it is designed to correct. They say employers and illegal immigrants could both beat the system, which will rest on documents that can easily be forged. A political consensus does not currently exist to carry the idea of the bill to its logical conclusion and provide for some form of national identity card.

So some predict that Mexicans and others will be more encouraged to come here after arming themselves with forged rental receipts or canceled checks to show they qualify for amnesty, and forged birth certificates and real or forged drivers licenses to qualify for jobs.

The fake document industry is already a booming one along the border.

But to dwell on the possibly perverse effects of Simpson-Mazzoli is to deny this remarkably resilient bill its due. Immigration bills come around about once every generation. This one is a flawed but responsible response to what everyone agrees is a long-term problem. There will be opportunity in the enforcement phase to correct what problems it creates.

One can only assume the bill has got this far because, whatever the interest group crosscurrents, Congress recognizes that immigration is a problem for the long haul, that the government has a certain obligation not to throw up its arms in despair, and that the people most affected by the problem are not necessarily the ones most capable of solving it.

Three cheers for the folks from Wyoming and Kentucky. They probably do not know the first thing about life along the border. Which may make them wiser than we realize.

The writer is The Washington Post's Texas bureau chief.

What the Democrats Should Do About Defense

By Jay Winik

WASHINGTON — If the Democratic Party is to recapture the White House and Senate, it must recognize that sound arms control and a strong defense are not contradictory. This is not only a matter of national security but of smart electoral strategy as well.

A decisive factor in the presidential election will be the voters' perception of which party appears more responsible on the issues of arms control and defense. The public wants a president who will make every effort to pursue mutual and verifiable arms control agreements. But it also wants a strong America, an America with a military that can deter the Soviet Union.

If the Democrats embrace the freeze, they will give the impression of playing fast and loose with national security and may lose gains they have made over the Republicans in responding to public fear about the nuclear threat. A freeze would prevent the United States from undertaking important weapons modernization programs that would reduce the risk of nuclear war.

America needs such programs as the Trident-2 submarine with the improved D-5 missile, and the mobile, single-warhead Midgeman missile. Both systems would improve aging strategic forces by giving them a combination of greater survivability and increased accuracy. Although these systems would strengthen deterrence, many Democratic legislators display little enthusiasm for them.

The likelihood of nuclear war is related far less to the number of weapons than to the composition of the superpowers' nuclear arsenals. Even with significant reductions, America and the Soviet Union would still have enormous arsenals. Thus, the task of arms control is not disarmament but rather a restructuring that provides both powers with secure, diversified nuclear forces. This concern led moderates in Congress to propose the build-down as a sound, practical alternative to the freeze.

The build-down, which would put a cap on both sides' arsenals by phasing out a portion of old warheads for new ones that are added, should therefore logically appeal to supporters of the freeze movement. A build-down also would allow for necessary modernization of our nuclear forces, which would appeal to those rightly concerned with maintaining an ade-

quate deterrent. It is a proposal uniquely suited to the twin concerns of the Democratic constituency.

But despite its endorsement by the bipartisan Scowcroft Commission, in which influential Carter administration figures such as Harold Brown, the former defense secretary, and R. James Woolsey, former undersecretary of the Navy, played key roles, the Democrats let the Republicans hijack the build-down idea as solely theirs.

When the MX first came up for a House vote in the context of the bipartisan build-down proposal, a number of Democrats voted against the MX and portrayed it as a Republican initiative. One House member remarked that the Democrats who

voted for the build-down helped "give away the party's credibility on the peace issue."

The merits of the MX should be debated. But far from being "turncoats," as the columnist Mary McGorray called them, Representative Les Aspin and other liberals voted for a limited number of MX missiles as a compromise to induce the administration to accept the build-down strategy that they had largely crafted. These Democrats should get credit, not only for putting pressure on the administration to consider responsible arms control but also for providing a coherent strategy to achieve it.

The party should follow the exam-

ple of Mr. Aspin and his colleagues by proving that it is committed both to maintaining the nuclear peace and preserving an adequate deterrent. It would be a mistake to offer only emotional slogans such as the freeze or utopian "peace pinks" such as the one Senator Alan Cranston has submitted to the Democratic Platform Committee.

As the Democrats write their platform, they should re-examine the merits of the build-down. The build-down is a sensible formula that they can and should claim as their own.

The writer, executive director of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, a group of Democrats seeking a strong U.S. defense posture, contributed this view to The New York Times.

Whither the U.S. Economic Recovery?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Most economic tea-leaf readers are pretty much convinced that the fast pace of the U.S. economy at the beginning of this year is already beginning to slow down. But they feel, it still retains enough momentum to deny the Democrats a major political issue they sorely need.

President Reagan is likely to avoid the political damage that would be certain if the economy enters a true recession before the election, regardless of who wins the White House. One respected group of analysts sees the economy slowing but still strong in 1985, with no recession for a good long time ahead, say 1987 or 1989. Against this optimism, there are others who think that the upswing will falter by the end of 1984, turning into a 1985 slump or slowdown. They worry about the potential shock to the banking system if the debt crisis erupts over a single nation's refusal or inability to pay interest.

Lawrence Chimerine of Chase Econometrics has been telling his clients: "In our view, despite the momentum that still exists, we continue to believe that a dramatic slowdown will occur in 1985, with a relatively high chance of an outright recession."

Others, including the departing chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, Martin Feldstein, have talked in terms of a "growth recession" in 1985. That's an awkward term that means the economy is receding from its peaks, with unemployment rising, but with a slim margin of positive economic growth.

Obviously, neither a real recession nor a "growth" recession would be a happy event in 1985, a year in which both Mr. Reagan and the Democratic candidates have promised to make a frontal attack on the budget deficit. If the economy is tilting downward, it is hardly the optimum moment to give

it another kick in the stomach with a deficit-reducing tax increase.

The more optimistic forecast has been outlined by Kathryn Eickhoff, executive vice president of the Townsend-Greenspan advisory firm. Ms. Eickhoff pointed out that until financial-market turmoil was generated by the Continental Illinois disaster, the concern was that the economy was booming ahead too fast, not that it was about to go into a slump.

Still, she says, "the probability appears quite low that [a recession] will occur within the next six or 12 months without some major shock or very pronounced tightening in monetary policy."

The Townsend-Greenspan forecast is that the economy will still be growing at a 4-percent rate in 1985, with a recession not showing up for another two to four years.

Behind the Townsend-Greenspan theory is the belief that a relatively long recession — 1980 through 1982 — begets a relatively long expansion. Major purchases have been subnormal for up to five years. Ms. Eickhoff's bottom line: Unless the Federal Reserve (which "clearly has the power") produces a recession, there will not be a slump soon.

Mr. Chimerine has answers to all of Ms. Eickhoff's soothing words. The housing boom on which Townsend-Greenspan is counting, he says, is likely to be aborted by higher interest rates. Actual and effective mortgage interest rates are on the rise — although the growing use of variable interest mortgage packages has temporarily slowed the increase.

And Ms. Eickhoff is counting on the 1981 tax law's big boost to the real-estate business — a change in the depreciation, or write-off, life of most buildings from 30 to 15 years. But one of the prospective revenue-rai-

ers in this year's promised "down payment" on the deficit is a cutback in that overgenerous write-off.

As Mr. Chimerine sees it, the inevitable rise in interest rates will also start to choke off auto sales, as well as deflate capital and consumer goods spending in general.

If you are looking for a silver lining from Mr. Chimerine, it is this: Although the odds heavily favor a 1985 recession, if Congress and the White House bite the bullet and go through with an additional, meaningful deficit-reduction package next year, then there could be a revival of growth in early 1986 in response to lower interest rates.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rights Abuse in Uruguay

Regarding the editorial "The Dirty Little Secret" (June 12):

I know Hiber Conters well — years ago he worked as student assistant pastor in my church in Salto, Uruguay. It is scandalous that the Uruguay government has imprisoned and tortured him mercilessly, all without a fair and open trial. He remains in prison after eight years of torture and confinement.

What to me is equally scandalous is that time and again the U.S. government authorities — in Washington and in Montevideo — have played down this crime against humanity. In personal conversations with high U.S. state department officials and with the U.S. ambassador in Montevideo in 1982, I was repeatedly assured things were getting better — no need to worry. Meanwhile the military of Uruguay continue their dirty repression — of persons in prison and of the Uruguayan population, at large — and the U.S. government

Eurovote: A Symptom Of Sickness

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS — The governing parties figured to lose in the elections for the European Parliament last week-end. But it is surprising — even alarming — that their bridges to the center were burned in the process.

For Europe is now without strong leadership, a ruling ideal, or even a good way to build majorities. Thus adrift, the Europeans remain highly dependent upon the United States and its economy.

Most European governments, with inflation just coming under control, still pursue economic policies of relative austerity. The squeeze is being applied to government budgets, to wage increases and to consumer spending. Growth is low — about 2 percent annually — which is half the figure for Japan and only a third that of the United States. Unemployment, which averages over 10 percent, is rising in Italy, France and Britain.

Leaders and parties identified with the squeeze inevitably suffered at the polls. The more so as voting for the European Parliament, a powerless body, offered a free protest. Hence the losses suffered by the Socialists of François Mitterrand, the Conservatives of Margaret Thatcher and the Christian Democrats of Helmut Kohl. The slight advance registered by the Socialists of Andreas Papandreu is the exception that proves the rule. For unemployment in Greece is around 6 percent.

The losses would have been healthy if they yielded adjustments in policy and a broadening of majorities. But the politicians capable of opening doors to the center lost even more than the ruling parties.

In West Germany, the pivotal party — the Free Democrats under Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher — polled under 5 percent, the minimum for electing a deputy. The French center, which potentially opened to Mr. Mitterrand an easy way to part company with the communists in his government, also went below 5 percent.

In Britain, the middle-of-the-road Social Democratic-Liberal alliance fell 6 percent below its previous high, while the Labor Party surged ahead.

In Italy, big gains went to the communists and the Christian Democrats, who represent polar opposites. These two big parties will now resume their quest for coalition in a "historic compromise." But the compromise is a phantom which has brought frustration to Italy for decades. The one party capable of forming the nucleus of a stable majority — the Socialists of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi — lost ground.

With the linking parties thus weakened, governments cannot enlarge their majorities by moving to the center. Only small changes at the margin are possible. Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Kohl and the others will have to soldier on. But as the losses on Sunday indicate, they have long ceased to inspire, and they have no great cause for which to battle.

The idea of a united Europe is so banal that only 57 percent voted in the election. Only in Denmark, where there is a strong anti-European movement, did voting participation increase from 1979. In Britain more than 60 percent abstained. Mrs. Thatcher has no reason to come to terms with her partners in the Community when they meet at the summit in Fontainebleau next week.

Communist passion has also gone faded. The fate of the French Communists — down to 12 percent, or its lowest level in half a century — shows the lack of support for those parties that have hewn to the Moscow line. The big score achieved by the Italian communists was a once-only gain following the recent death of the popular leader Enrico Berlinguer.

Neither, with Russia turning inward, does Europe have a serious role to play in dealing with Moscow. As the leader of the one large country which did not deploy new American missiles this year, President Mitterrand has a special claim. But his current trip to Moscow was made over the protests of both diplomatic and political allies. He himself tells visitors that now is no worse than any other period for a visit that had to happen sometime — which means that he was mousetrapped.

With a little more squeezing, though, recovery might take hold. Indeed, West Germany has already turned the corner to growth. Even Germany, however, cannot go forward unless the American expansion continues to open markets. Already there is a slowing of growth in the United States, so European political leaders have to look to Washington for the only political game worth playing on this side of the Atlantic.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

looks the other way. Hiber Conters preserves his honor intact — but where do those of us who are U.S. citizens look for ours?

EUGENE L. STOCKWELL

Geneva.
"The Dirty Little Secret" fails to mention the existence of an inordinately large number of Uruguayans in political exile. As anyone who befriends a political exile knows, this condition of statelessness is a form of torture and imprisonment. For the exile, prison is the world outside of the homeland from which he has been banished. And freedom means he can go home without becoming a despised exile.

I urge the U.S. State Department to strongly "encourage" the military regime in Uruguay to hold those elections that were promised a year and a half ago for this November. And then perhaps soon Uruguayans will once again have the freedom that (North) Americans take for granted.

ANDREA DORI SIPPILLI
Venice, Italy.

U.S. Arabs Seek Roots In Israel and West Bank

Visits Reinforce American Identity And Sympathy for Palestinian Cause

By David K. Shipley

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — One by one, Arab Americans are coming to Israel in a complicated search for their roots.

The young Americans, whose fathers or grandfathers emigrated from the Middle East, are taking a year or so away from their studies and live with Arab families in East Jerusalem, in Galilee or in the occupied West Bank to learn the politics of the conflict and to absorb the culture and language of their forebears.

There are no statistics on how many have come, but they appear mainly to be young men in their 20s who are doing graduate work in Middle Eastern studies. For many, the experience has engaged their pro-Palestinian political sympathies, but also reinforced the American side of their identities.

"I was raised as an American with virtually no knowledge whatsoever of the Middle East," said David Hamod, a graduate student at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Washington. "More than anything else I just wanted to see with my own eyes and feel for myself what was happening here."

Mr. Hamod's grandfather, a Shiite Muslim, emigrated from Lebanon's Bekaa region 70 years before, and his father, brought up in a fairly Arab atmosphere in Iowa, seemed to regard his Arab origins as "something of an embarrassment," Mr. Hamod recalled.

He has devoted himself to studying Hebrew as well as Arabic, to mixing with Jews as well as Arabs.

A year in the Middle East has brought him to a conclusion. "I recognize now that I don't intend to make the Palestine question my life," he said. "This was the test for me. Coming here and seeing the situation and better understanding just how complicated it is and how deeply ingrained the stereotypes and racism are—in all candor, it's just too frustrating and heart-wrenching."

Stephen Tamari, 23, who was born in Philadelphia, attended high school in Iowa and went to college in Indiana, said he was also drawn by the history of his father, Elias, who fled in 1948 from Jaffa to the West Bank city of Ramallah, and then wanted to learn more about his father's background, which is part of his own heritage, Mr. Tamari said. "I wanted to learn Arabic."

At home, his father spoke Arabic only occasionally, "when he was angry," Mr. Tamari said, and he now talks about old times in what used to be Palestine. "It's bittersweet. It's sad. It gets sadder the longer it gets. He always talks about the suffering of the people on the West Bank."

For Christopher Mansour of Flint, Michigan, who came to Israel after receiving a master's degree in contemporary Arab studies at Georgetown University, the search produced a schism between politics and culture.

His grandfather, who emigrated in 1928 from Nazareth — an Arab city now in Israel — was determined to be American, Mr. Mansour said.



David Hamod, an Arab American graduate student in Washington, talking to a Moslem clergyman in Jerusalem.

Only in high school in the early 1970s, Mr. Mansour said, did he begin to identify himself as Palestinian. "I got a little hassled," he said. "I like this kid would come up to me in gym class and say, 'Hey, Chris, here's your machine gun that you left in Munich.' I didn't laugh it off. I just ignored it."

But it bothered him, he conceded. After finishing his master's program, he said, "I wanted to live in an Arab cultural environment, understand Arab society and see maybe if I could live here for an extended period."

"And also," Mr. Mansour added, "do a kind of search for roots, my being a Palestinian."

"It's been an interesting year," he said. "But I think I've come to the realization that I'm definitely an American sociologically and culturally. I feel much more comfortable in an American environment than I do in an Arab social context. But at the same time politically I feel myself Palestinian. That's how I resolve the conflict within myself."

Israeli officials do not seem to be especially welcoming. An Arab name on a passport is enough for a session in an interrogation room at the airport upon arrival, according to some of the Arab Americans. Then bureaucrats make renewing visas unpleasant, the visitors say, and soldiers often pick them up for identity checks or questioning.

"I've been harassed by Israeli troops and things of that nature," Mr. Hamod said. "Walking around the Old City at night for example, troops will say, 'Ya himar, you donkey, come over here! Let's see your identification.' I tend to ignore that kind of stuff and just keep on walking, and in the event they grab me, which they sometimes do, I just flash my American passport and everything is roses."

Jayewardene To Press India On Tamils

He Seeks Gandhi's Help In Curbing Separatists

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Junius R. Jayewardene of Sri Lanka accused India on Tuesday of harboring Tamil terrorists who are trying to set up an independent state in his country. He said he would ask Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India to turn them over to his government.

Although Mr. Jayewardene absolved Mrs. Gandhi's government of blame, he said he would ask her next week to pressure politicians in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu to stop aiding separatists.

"We can't tackle the terrorist problem as long as Tamil Nadu helps them," he said in an interview on a state visit to the United States. He is to return to Sri Lanka next week.

Hundreds of Sri Lankans have been killed in ethnic violence between the Sinhalese majority and the Tamil minority since July 1983. The strife began after an ambush slaying of 13 Sinhalese soldiers by separatists in the Tamil heartland of northern Sri Lanka.

Mr. Jayewardene said the separatist movement gained strong support in Tamil Nadu, where Indian Tamils are concentrated. He said it had become an issue in state politics there. As a result, he said, Sri Lankan Tamil separatists are being encouraged by political leaders. Most of those leaders, he said, belong to a regional party that cooperates on the national scene with Mrs. Gandhi's Congress-I Party.

An Indian source in Washington denied that India is aiding the separatist movement. "It would be a fatal error," he said, "to suppose that the problem of the Tamils in Sri Lanka is due to terrorists getting refuge in India. We are cracking down on all terrorists and will gladly cooperate with the Sri Lankan government."

He said that Mrs. Gandhi had invited Mr. Jayewardene to New Delhi to discuss the situation in Sri Lanka, "which is causing problems in New Delhi."

Moderate Tamils, he added, "have become prisoners of the extreme Tamils," making it harder to reach a compromise.

Mr. Jayewardene acknowledged that he will lose the political support of the Sinhalese voters, who make up close to three-fourths of the population, if he offers too many concessions to Tamils.

Since 1974, Congress has banned the use of U.S. funds to pay for abortion abroad. Under the change that aides say President Ronald Reagan is determined to make, aid could be withheld from countries and family planning groups that use funds other than those from the United States for abortion services.

In its comment on the White House draft paper, the development agency warned that such a reversal of U.S. policy could be "extremely and in our view, unnecessarily controversial" at the United Nations Population Conference in Mexico City in August.

As an alternative, the agency urged the White House to support a resolution before the conference that calls for family planning assistance to help "women avoid abortions."

The White House has asked former Senator James L. Buckley of New York, who shares Reagan's opposition to abortion, to deliver the administration statement at the conference.

Madrid Investigation of Catalan Bank Raises Nationalist Ire in Barcelona

By Tom Burns

Washington Post Service

BARCELONA — If there were any doubts about the "separateness" of this region of northeastern Spain, known technically as the Autonomous Community of Catalonia, they have been dispelled by events that have brought to the fore what Spanish historians have called the "Catalan question."

What started as a legal investigation into the collapse two years ago of a local bank, Banca Catalana, has turned into a confrontation between Madrid and Barcelona.

The prevailing slogan in Barcelona and elsewhere in Catalonia is "Tots Amb el Nostre President," which is Catalan for "Everybody Behind Our President." The president in question is not the leader of the Spanish government, Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, but a 53-year-old former banker, Jordi Pujol.

Mr. Pujol is the 115th head of the Catalan autonomous government, known as the Generalitat. He was also the founder of Banca Catalana and its chairman until he resigned in 1977 to devote himself to Catalan nationalist politics.

As an autonomous community within the decentralized administrative framework of post-Franco Spanish democracy, Catalonia, the richest region per capita in Spain, has had medieval institutions such as the Generalitat restored to it and enjoys a large measure of quasi-federal self-rule.

An emotional demonstration marked Mr. Pujol's recent investiture by the 135-member Catalan parliament in Barcelona for a second four-year term as president of the Generalitat. From the balcony of the Generalitat building, in the heart of Barcelona's ancient Gothic quarter, he told thousands of cheering supporters: "We are a nation, we are a people, and you don't fool around with a people."

Mr. Pujol, whose rhetoric is undistinguished when he addresses crowds in Castilian Spanish, is an impressive and eloquent speaker when he uses Catalan before his home crowd. He is clearly angry about the bank scandal involvement. So are most Catalans.

A week before the investiture, the attorney general in Madrid accused Mr. Pujol and 24 former Banca Catalana executives of fraud and embezzlement. Basing his words on a report by the Bank of Spain, the attorney general alleged that irregularities had taken place at the bank. From 1974 to 1982, he said, \$133 million had been withdrawn through use of simulated loans and investments.

Mr. Pujol has gone beyond deny-

ing outright any business malpractice at Banca Catalana; he has said that any attack by Madrid on Banca Catalana is an attack on Catalonia.

Polls in the Barcelona press show that more than 60 percent of those questioned believed that the attorney general's charges were a political move inspired by Mr. Gonzalez's Socialist government to discredit Mr. Pujol and Catalan nationalism.

As seen from Catalonia, Mr. Gonzalez's government is seeking revenge for a victory scored in the Catalan regional elections in April by Mr. Pujol's nationalist party, Convergencia i Unio.

"All this goes to show that the Socialists do not know how to lose," said Miquel Roca, the leader of the Catalan nationalists in the national parliament.

As seen from Madrid, the issue is simply one of an independent legal investigation of a financial scandal. Banca Catalana crashed in 1982 with \$933 million of irretrievable paper and doubtful assets. It has cost about \$1.8 billion in public funds to cover the losses.

Madrid Socialists say Mr. Pujol has used the nationalist issue to defend himself from the courts. The Socialist Party spokesman, Guillermo Galeote, accused Mr. Pujol of employing "fascist-like tactics."

But Catalonia has closed ranks behind Mr. Pujol. "This is just Madrid getting back onto its anti-Catalan bandwagon," said Marcel Plans, a Barcelona book publisher who votes Communist and usually has little time for the center-right nationalist platform of Mr. Pujol's Convergencia i Unio party.

Catalans are sensitive about Madrid, which they think is determined to extinguish their sense of nationhood. A protest placard in Barcelona read: "Philip V-1714, Franco-1939, Felipe Gonzalez-1984." Philip V, the first king of Spain's Bourbon dynasty, curtailed regional privileges in Catalonia to

establish strict centralism on the French model. Franco carried the process further after the 1936-39 Civil War.

One problem is that Banca Catalana was "more than just a bank," as its publicity department put it during the bank's heyday. It was founded by Mr. Pujol in 1958 specifically to serve the interests of Catalan business. At a time when it was safer to speak Castilian Spanish, Banca Catalana employees were encouraged to speak Catalan.

Significantly, not one of Banca Catalana's thousands of small shareholders, all nationalists, sued the bank when it crashed. Banca Catalana was perceived to be the victim of economic repression.

"By trying to involve Pujol, Madrid has committed a colossal mistake," said Miquel Strubell, a senior official at the Generalitat's department for promotion of the Catalan language. "Gonzalez has just picked every Catalan, whether he votes nationalist or not, whether he was born in Catalonia or simply moved here to make his home."

The Madrid government has been taken by surprise.

U.S. Jews Ask UN Chief for Help on Bias

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — American Jewish leaders have met with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to ask his help in combating what they say is persistent anti-Semitism at the United Nations.

After Tuesday's meeting, Gerald Kraft, the president of B'nai B'rith International, said he was "encouraged" by Mr. Perez de Cuellar's response. He described him as "not unaware of our concern" and "not unappreciative of it."

A UN spokesman summarized the secretary-general's response by saying: "He said that any kind of what you might call discrimination or unacceptable language is a shame for the organization."

The meeting represents a renewal of activism by U.S. Jewish groups over what they regard as the virulently anti-Jewish and anti-Israel statements made at the UN. The activity seems to have been triggered by statements in the General Assembly last fall by the representatives of Libya and Iran, including references to Jews as "cancerous growth."

Florida Executes Murderer

The Associated Press

STARKE, Fla. — Carl Shriner, 30, convicted of killing a convenience store clerk during a robbery in 1976, was executed Wednesday in the electric chair at Florida State Prison after the U.S. Supreme Court refused to delay his execution.

Iraq Says Iran Violated Pact on Shelling Cities

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iraq accused Iran on Wednesday of shelling the southern city of Basra in violation of an eight-day moratorium on bombing populated areas. The Baghdad government vowed to retaliate if such attacks continue.

INA, the Iraqi news agency, quoted a military spokesman in Baghdad as saying that Iranian forces had fired three shells Wednesday morning on Basra. No casualties were reported.

The agency said the spokesman "drew the attention of the United Nations and world public opinion to the new Iranian violation and warned that Iraq will retaliate if the Iranian regime continued."

There was no immediate comment by Iran.

The accusation was the second against Iran since the two countries agreed to halt the bombing of civilian targets along their battlefield. The agreement was mediated by the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

On Saturday, Iraq charged that the Iranians had shelled the Iraqi border town of Sayed Sadeg, wounding a civilian. Iran denied the assertion and said the Iraqis had shelled the southern outskirts of Abadan, which is across the Shatt al-Arab waterway from Basra.

Volunteers Leave Tehran

More than 4,000 volunteers left Tehran on Wednesday for the war front as Iran apparently continued preparations for a long-awaited ground offensive. Reuters reported from Tehran.

The volunteers were seen off by

President Ali Khamenei, who told them that Iran was fighting a defensive war.

"We do not go around looking for wars, and nobody should think that either on land or at sea we want war," he told the volunteers and others at a garrison for the Islamic Revolutionary Guards.

Apparently referring to Iraq, he said: "The Islamic fighters will clean this shameful stain from the regional map."

The volunteers from Tehran and neighboring provinces were part of a force mobilized last week, apparently to assist in the expected ground offensive. The war started in September 1980.

Diplomats in Tehran estimate that there are already at least 500,000 Iranians at the front.

But the diplomats said it appeared Iran had not made a final decision on when to launch the offensive. They said that more diplomatic moves could first be expected on such issues as the use of chemical weapons in the conflict.

An Iraqi military commander, asked Tuesday on the Iraqi front whether Iraq would use chemical weapons, replied: "We will use any means and any destructive or deterrent weapons against anyone who tries to cross our borders or occupies our land."

Iran's foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, called on Mr. Perez de Cuellar to take action to prevent Iraq from using such weapons.

He said in a letter to Mr. Perez de Cuellar that the international community expected him to follow up his success last week in arranging the agreement to end attacks against civilian populations.

U.S. Agency Asks Abortion Funds Abroad

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Agency for International Development has urged the White House to reconsider a proposal to eliminate family planning assistance to governments and organizations that support abortion.

The White House position, outlined in a draft statement being circulated within the administration, could cost nonindustrialized countries and organizations as much as \$100 million of the \$240 million the United States now contributes annually to population-control programs.

Since 1974, Congress has banned the use of U.S. funds to pay for abortion abroad. Under the change that aides say President Ronald Reagan is determined to make, aid could be withheld from countries and family planning groups that use funds other than those from the United States for abortion services.

In its comment on the White House draft paper, the development agency warned that such a reversal of U.S. policy could be "extremely and in our view, unnecessarily controversial" at the United Nations Population Conference in Mexico City in August.

As an alternative, the agency urged the White House to support a resolution before the conference that calls for family planning assistance to help "women avoid abortions."

The White House has asked former Senator James L. Buckley of New York, who shares Reagan's opposition to abortion, to deliver the administration statement at the conference.

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GENEVA WELCOME

SCIENCE

Choosing the Sex of Babies in Advance

By Richard D. Lyons

New York Times Service

AFTER the birth of their daughter three years ago, Charles and Marilyn Cox of Mason, Michigan, agreed that they wanted one more child and that it was to be a boy.

The David Delapines in Concord, California, had arrived at the same conclusion. They also wanted a boy.

Susan Fredricks and her husband in Philadelphia decided on a girl because they already had two boys. "Besides, I'm from a family that had four girls and I really felt that my own family would be incomplete without one," she said.

In all three cases the couples were rewarded with a child of the gender they desired through the use of a technique that enhances the chances of sex determination.

The technique is not foolproof, and some specialists have expressed skepticism about the claims for its success rate. But a study of about 250 births that involved the procedure shows that it appears to raise the chances of having a child of the desired sex from the 50-50 ratio that might be expected by chance — which actually is 106 males to 100 females — to more than 75 percent in cases in which a boy is desired. A slightly different technique is used to increase the chances of having a girl, and the success rate is reported to be about the same.

"I've received some complaints from feminists, and a few people have accused my husband and me of playing God, but I've recommended the method to friends," Joy Delapine said. "And if we ever change our minds and want a third child, I would use the method because I'm convinced it produces healthier babies regardless of their sex."

THE procedure used by these couples was developed by Dr. Ronald J. Ericsson of Sausalito, California, a specialist in reproductive physiology who grew up on a ranch in Wyoming. Dr. Ericsson, who says he is little more than an "educated cowboy," holds patents for his technique and heads the company that licenses its use, Gametrics Limited.

In a laboratory the husband's semen is washed in a tissue medium and the sample then is run through first one and then a second glass column containing increasingly viscous layers of human serum albumin.

Sperm cells containing the Y chromosome, which have the genes for masculinity, are heavier, stronger and swim faster than sperm containing the X chromosome, but the sperm may contain either X or Y. Since a Y chromosome is necessary

for the conception of a male, the chances are enhanced by an artificial concentration of Y's.

"It's like running the New York marathon," Dr. Ericsson said. "The larger and more powerful entrants are usually the faster. But as in real life, in which some women run faster than some men, some X sperm arrive at the bottom of the second column ahead of the Y's."

After the sperm have descended to the bottom of the second glass column they are withdrawn, separated from the liquids that surround them, concentrated and injected directly into the wife's cervix shortly after ovulation. The procedure costs from \$225 to \$300.

SEX selection for females is more complicated, involving not only the sifting out of X chromosomes but also the use of a drug, clomiphene citrate, that both induces ovulation and for some unknown reason skews the sex ratio toward females.

Dr. Ericsson said sperm that are immature or abnormal in some other way are almost completely screened out through the use of this procedure, thus reducing the eventual risk of spontaneous abortion as well as of the birth of babies that are either physically deformed or mentally retarded. In addition, the technique also may be used to increase the sperm concentration for men afflicted with oligospermia, or low sperm count.

As sex selection comes into wider use, questions about the medical, social and religious implications of the practice are becoming more widely asked.

Because parents requesting the technique have shown an overwhelming preference for male babies, would that skew the national sex ratio if the technique went into widespread use?

If the technique were more widespread, would the birth of more boys and the open acknowledgment of the preference of most couples for boys tend to undermine women's esteem of gender? If put in general use, would the practice lead to a population of younger sisters that in turn might institutionalize second-class status for women?

Moreover, because the technique involves artificial insemination, would it come into conflict with the religious beliefs of Roman Catholics and Orthodox Jews?

If the method would, at least in theory, reduce the birth of unwanted second, third and fourth daughters in some families, would it not be a worthwhile family planning strategy for overpopulated countries?

And if, as its advocates believe, the method results in babies who have greater chances of being free of sex-linked genetic defects, would

the general population eventually benefit by reducing the number of people suffering from such diseases as hemophilia and some forms of muscular dystrophy and mental retardation?

Skepticism about the value of sex determination techniques was expressed by Dr. Maurice J. Mahoney, a professor of genetics at the Yale Medical School, who said proof is lacking that the manipulation of sperm is completely safe. Also he said, claims that the practice produces healthier babies cannot be substantiated on the basis of only 250 births.

Dr. Barton Gledhill, a biomedical researcher into sex determination on the staff of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, said: "This field has a history of having more charlatans and hocus-pocus than any other that I can imagine. Aristotle advised Greeks desiring sons to have intercourse in the north wind, and since then scores of alchemists and limnetic salesmen claimed the ability to predetermine the sex of children. The idea really had gotten a terribly bad reputation, at least until a decade ago when serious researchers began looking into it."

Dr. Ericsson, who recently visited China at the invitation of government officials directing birth control efforts there, acknowledges that the field of sex selection is "real minefield, but an idea that has suddenly gotten respect."

But he acknowledged that the desire for genetically fit babies often was less important to parents than sex preference, especially among Asian parents. He said the governments of Taiwan and South Korea "have agreed in principle" that the technique would be beneficial for population control, while clinics have opened in those two countries as well as Singapore, Malaysia and Egypt. One study by the Population Reference Bureau concluded that in Korea "daughters are scarcely considered part of the family," while "some Taiwanese consider daughters to be expensive luxuries."

ONE of the few studies of Americans who said they want to use the technique concluded that nearly all of the couples who expressed an opinion already had an average of 2.3 children and wished to limit the size of their family by having just one more child of a specific sex.

The study was conducted by Nan Chico, a sociologist at California State College in Hayward, and was based on the attitudes of 2,000 couples who had written either to Gametrics or to specific clinics requesting information about sex determination.

"The preponderant attitude was

to bring childbearing to an end with the addition of only one more child of a desired sex and just about everybody wanted the opposite of what they already had," Mrs. Chico said. "I found this surprising because most sociologists had predicted that if such a technique were developed it would be used to select the sex of the firstborn, which certainly has not proved to be the case."

Yet Mrs. Chico's conclusion runs counter to a study conducted by Dr. Roberta Steinbacher, a social psychologist at Cleveland State University in Ohio, who looked into the ethical problems that the technique might pose.

"I asked people if they would use the method if it were available and about one-quarter said they would," Dr. Steinbacher said. "I then asked the members of this second group which sex they would prefer and 91 percent of the women and 94 percent of the men said they would prefer their firstborn to be a boy."

I think this overwhelming preference for firstborn males would, if widely carried out, institutionalize a second-class status for women because of their ranking in the birth order," Dr. Steinbacher said. Firstborns traditionally have been considered to be aggressive achievers who tend to be more successful educationally and economically than siblings born later.

SOCIAL implications aside, physicians such as Dr. Robert H. Glass of the University of California Medical School in San Francisco, who is an associate of Dr. Ericsson, said the reduction of children having birth defects might be the most promising future use of the method.

At least 200 sex-linked genetic diseases have been identified and in the United States alone these are estimated to be responsible for several thousand deaths of newborn babies a year, he said.

As an example of how the technique might be valuable in such cases, Dr. Glass said, a couple in which one spouse had a family history of hemophilia might opt to have only female children since women, while they may be carriers of the gene, are not usually afflicted. Males are far more likely to be afflicted with sex-linked genetic diseases than females.

IN BRIEF

Satellites Used to Find Mayan Ruins

NEW YORK (NYT) — Analysis of satellite remote-sensing data has led to the discovery of the ruins of two ancient Mayan cities hidden in the jungle of southern Mexico, according to a report by the Earth Satellite Corp.

One of the ruins is believed to be the site of Oxpenul, a Mayan city found and then lost again in the 1930s. The other was said to be a site previously unknown to archaeologists. Structures at the sites, including pyramids and smaller stone buildings, indicated that the cities flourished in the classic Maya period between A.D. 600 and 900.

The discoveries stemmed from a test aimed at seeing how useful satellite imagery could be in archaeological reconnaissance. Rod Frates, founder of the company, based in Chevy Chase, Maryland, led a team of geologists and archaeologists that analyzed data from the Landsat satellites, which used multispectral sensors to create images for mapping the earth's surface. Frates said the analysis located more than 100 possible sites of Mayan ruins. Subsequent visits to the sites confirmed the existence of what were believed to be the two most interesting ruins.

Seaweed Bandage Hailed as Healer

LONDON (UPI) — A new type of bandage made with specially processed seaweed has shown "remarkable" healing powers for the treatment of sores, ulcers, and other skin ailments, say the Scottish researchers who developed it.

An elderly Scotsman who suffered from an ulcerated leg for six years had his wound healed after four weeks of wearing the dressing. A bed-ridden woman in her 90s was cured of bed sores in 18 days, the researchers said.

"This is quite remarkable by any standards of healing," said Dr. Tom Gilchrist of Strathclyde University's Bio-Engineering Unit. He worked with Alginate Industries, which is funded by the Scottish Development Agency. "Diabetic and venous ulcers are notoriously difficult to heal, and this must give hope to many people," Dr. Gilchrist said.

The healing properties of the alginate acids from seaweed are well known, but until now they have had to be applied in either powder or jelly form. The dressing, made from a common seaweed that grows in abundance off the British coast, is undergoing clinical trials.

Going to the Head of the Class: A Comparison of Countries

The structure of the mathematics test allowed students to keep answering until they missed four consecutive problems. Students could take reading comprehension tests at successive grade levels until they missed 25 percent of the questions at a grade level.

	Math (Mean number of questions correct)	Reading comprehension (Mean number of questions correct)	% of class time spent on reading	% of class time spent on math	% of time students paid attention in class
U.S.	17.1	21.3	50.6%	13.6%	45.5%
JAPAN	20.1	22.8	36.2	24.5	66.2
TAIWAN	21.2	25.6	44.7	18.5	66.0
U.S.	44.4	82.6	41.6	17.2	46.5
JAPAN	55.8	82.5	24.0	23.4	64.8
TAIWAN	50.8	84.6	27.6	28.2	77.7

Source: University of Michigan

U.S. Pupils Lag in Early School Skills

By Edward B. Fiske

New York Times Service

THE academic achievement of American schoolchildren in reading and mathematics not only lags behind that of schoolchildren in Japan and Taiwan, but also does so virtually from the day they enter school, a new study has found.

The University of Michigan study was based on testing an observation of 1,440 first and fifth graders in the three countries. It said the lower scores of American students could be explained in part by data showing that they spend less time in school, do less homework, and when they are in class, are more likely to be engaged in "academically irrelevant" activities such as whispering to classmates or wandering around the room.

In addition, despite American children's lower levels of achievement, their mothers are more satisfied with their children's schools than mothers in Japan and Taiwan, the research team reported. American parents also place less value on homework and are less eager to push children to achieve.

Harold W. Stevenson, a professor of psychology at Michigan who directed the project, suggested that the much-publicized problems of U.S. education thus extend well beyond "in school" issues such as teacher pay and curriculum.

"Our national problem lies not only in American schools but in American homes," he said. "The average American family does not take the responsibility to provide

the informal introduction to reading and mathematics that you find in other countries."

The study was the first major cross-cultural survey of school achievement to focus on the early grades and the only major study on any level to employ not only standardized tests but also interviews with teachers and parents and systematic observation of what happens in classrooms.

American educators often point out that schools in the United States seek to promote the transfer not only of academic information but also of values like creativity and social skills.

Mr. Stevenson observed: "It may very well be that American junior and senior high school students have more creativity and social skills than those in Japan and Taiwan. But I doubt very much that you will find this at the elementary school level, and certainly no one has any evidence that this is the case."

The study was organized by the Center for Human Growth and Development at the University of Michigan and financed in part by two grants totaling \$390,000 from the National Institute of Mental Health. The results will be published in a book next year.

In addition to Mr. Stevenson, the principal researchers were James W. Stigler of the University of Chicago, Shin-ying Lee of the University of Michigan, G. William Luckner of the University of Texas at El Paso, C. C. Hsu of National Taiwan University and S. Kitamura of Tohoku Fukushi College in Japan.

The project focused on students in three comparable cities judged to be representative of the mainstream of their cultures: Minneapolis, Taipei, the capital of Taiwan, and Sendai, about 250 miles northeast of Tokyo.

In each city 240 first graders and 240 fifth graders, evenly divided between girls and boys, were given tests in reading, mathematics and intelligence. They were also observed in their classrooms for 20 randomly selected 40-minute periods over several weeks.

EARLIER cross-cultural studies of junior and senior high school students had concluded that American students read at a lower level and knew less mathematics than their counterparts in Japan and other developed countries. The Michigan study found that these differences were already apparent in tests given in the fourth month of the first grade, and became more pronounced by the fifth grade.

In mathematics, the Taiwan students registered the best scores in the first grade and Japanese in the fifth grade, with the Americans third at both grades.

Taiwan students were the best readers in both the first and fifth grades. The Americans had higher vocabulary scores than the Japanese at both levels, and while Japanese had higher scores on reading comprehension than Americans in the first grade, they were about equal in the fifth.

In analyzing reading tests, the researchers identified the top 100 and the bottom 100 scores on each test and found American children "overrepresented among both the best and worst readers." Among fifth graders Americans accounted for 40 of the top scores and 56 of the worst, rather than the 33 that would be expected in an even distribution of the three nationalities.

Mathematics, however, presented quite a different picture. American first graders accounted for only 15 of the top scores and 58 of the bottom 100. Among fifth graders, only one American student achieved a superior score, while the bottom group included 67 American students.

In searching for an explanation, the scholars rejected the idea that children in Taiwan and Japan are more intelligent.

The researchers also noted that American students, if anything, began with an apparent advantage in the amount of formal education of their parents and their teachers, factors often linked to student achievement.

THE scholars suggested that the relatively poor performance of U.S. elementary school students was in part a reflection of how schools manage instruction.

For example, the U.S. average school year is shorter — 180 days versus 240 in Japan and Taiwan — and by the fifth grade students are in school two hours a day less than those in Taiwan and half an hour less than those in Japan.

Moreover, Mr. Stevenson said, Americans spend "less than half as much time as the Chinese and less than two-thirds as much as the Japanese on academic activities."

The researchers said American students' better performance in language skills than in mathematics largely reflected the importance teachers gave the two subjects.

In all three countries, first grade teachers were found to spend considerably more time on language than on math, but by fifth grade, teachers in Japan and Taiwan were spending a quarter of their time on each subject. By contrast, American fifth-grade teachers still spend 40 percent of their time on language and less than 20 percent on math.

"Being an educated young person in America seems to be synonymous with being able to read well," Mr. Stevenson said. "Mathematics is considered to be much less important."

Outside school, the researchers found that American students spend more time playing and less time reading for pleasure and doing homework than their counterparts in Japan and Taiwan. Japanese students watch the most television.

Nine out of ten American students do household chores, the researchers found, but only 28 percent of those in Taiwan do. One Taiwan mother said it would "break her heart" to assign chores when her child might otherwise be studying, Mr. Stevenson said.

THE study found that American students did less homework than the others. Among fifth graders, the average was 114 minutes a day for Taiwan students, 57 for Japanese and 46 for Americans.

The researchers also discovered cultural differences that could affect performance. Asked about the "most important factor in determining a child's performance in school," mothers in Japan and Taiwan were likely to give a high rating to "effort," while American parents were more likely to cite "ability."

"The adage that Americans are confirmed believers in the value of hard work would seem to apply more to the Japanese and Chinese," Mr. Stevenson said.

Mr. Stevenson cited a number of possible implications for the current school reform movement in the United States. The appearance of differences as early as the first grade, he said, suggests that the current emphasis on high schools, while important, may "come too late in students' academic careers to be effective."

"Given these findings," Mr. Stevenson said, "one wonders how practical it is to push now for educational reform. Schools can only respond to the needs expressed by the parents and citizens who pay for them. There is little indication from our data that American parents are sufficiently dissatisfied with the education their children are getting to alter their attitudes."

Ancient Gates Found

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The foundations of three Tang Dynasty gates dating from the years 618-907 A.D. have been discovered under the city walls of Xian during repair work.

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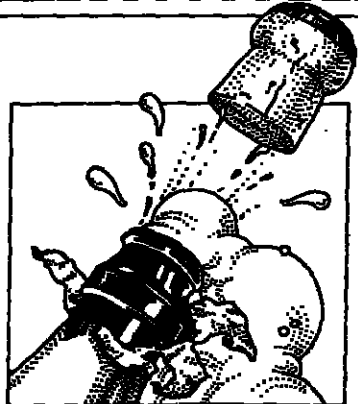
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NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
AT&T	987,654	45.20	44.80	45.00	45.10	+0.10
GE	876,543	32.10	31.90	32.00	32.05	+0.05
AMC	765,432	18.50	18.30	18.40	18.45	+0.05
AMT	654,321	22.00	21.80	21.90	22.00	+0.10

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Ind. Ave.	1,100.25	1,125.10	1,115.00	1,120.00	+19.75
Comp. Ind.	650.10	665.00	655.00	660.00	+9.90
Transp.	150.00	155.00	150.00	152.00	+2.00
Utilities	400.00	410.00	400.00	405.00	+5.00
Finance	250.00	260.00	250.00	255.00	+5.00

NYSE Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	1,100.25	1,125.10	1,115.00	1,120.00	+19.75
NYSE	650.10	665.00	655.00	660.00	+9.90
NYSE	150.00	155.00	150.00	152.00	+2.00
NYSE	400.00	410.00	400.00	405.00	+5.00
NYSE	250.00	260.00	250.00	255.00	+5.00

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 3 P.M. 4,630,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 7,470,000
Prev. consolidated close 106,300.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	100.00	105.00	100.00	102.00	+2.00
AMEX	50.00	55.00	50.00	52.00	+2.00
AMEX	20.00	25.00	20.00	22.00	+2.00
AMEX	10.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	+2.00
AMEX	5.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	+2.00

NASDAQ Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NASDAQ	1,000.00	1,050.00	1,000.00	1,020.00	+20.00
NASDAQ	500.00	550.00	500.00	520.00	+20.00
NASDAQ	250.00	300.00	250.00	270.00	+20.00
NASDAQ	125.00	150.00	125.00	135.00	+10.00
NASDAQ	62.50	75.00	62.50	67.50	+5.00

AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
AMEX	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
AMEX	987,654	45.20	44.80	45.00	45.10	+0.10
AMEX	876,543	32.10	31.90	32.00	32.05	+0.05
AMEX	765,432	18.50	18.30	18.40	18.45	+0.05
AMEX	654,321	22.00	21.80	21.90	22.00	+0.10

NYSE Most Actives (Continued)

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
AMEX	543,210	15.00	14.80	14.90	15.00	+0.10
AMEX	432,109	10.00	9.80	9.90	10.00	+0.10
AMEX	321,098	8.00	7.80	7.90	8.00	+0.10
AMEX	210,987	6.00	5.80	5.90	6.00	+0.10
AMEX	109,876	4.00	3.80	3.90	4.00	+0.10

NYSE Prices Rebound Sharply

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded Wednesday on the last hour of trading after having been broadly lower for most of the day, following a government report on the nation's economic growth rate that indicated to some investors that interest rates would remain high.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down nearly 13 points at the outset after rising 6.18 Tuesday, jumped 15.80 to 1131.63. The Dow had surged 22.75 on Monday, the biggest gain in two months.

In the first five hours of trading, volume was about 69 million shares compared with 74.7 million in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysts said the price plunge at the outset was an emotional response to the government's "flash" report that the second-quarter gross national product was growing at a larger-than-expected 5.7-percent annual rate.

That followed a revised 9.7-percent surge in the first quarter, which originally had been estimated to have grown at 8.8 percent.

The figures heightened investor fears the Federal Reserve would have to tighten credit to prevent overheating and interest rates would rise from already high levels.

Bankers Trust and U.S. Trust raised its broker-loan rate to 12 1/2 as federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, climbed to 11 percent from 11 1/2 percent Tuesday. Bonds plunged.

NYSE Most Actives (Continued)

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
AMEX	98,765	3.00	2.80	2.90	3.00	+0.10
AMEX	87,654	2.00	1.80	1.90	2.00	+0.10
AMEX	76,543	1.50	1.40	1.45	1.50	+0.05
AMEX	65,432	1.00	0.90	0.95	1.00	+0.05
AMEX	54,321	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.80	+0.05

AMEX Diaries (Continued)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	100.00	105.00	100.00	102.00	+2.00
AMEX	50.00	55.00	50.00	52.00	+2.00
AMEX	20.00	25.00	20.00	22.00	+2.00
AMEX	10.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	+2.00
AMEX	5.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	+2.00

AMEX Most Actives (Continued)

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Chg.
AMEX	43,210	0.60	0.50	0.55	0.60	+0.05
AMEX	32,109	0.40	0.30	0.35	0.40	+0.05
AMEX	21,098	0.30	0.20	0.25	0.30	+0.05
AMEX	10,987	0.20	0.10	0.15	0.20	+0.05
AMEX	9,876	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.10	+0.02

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AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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AMEX	50.00	55.00	50.00	52.00	+2.00
AMEX	20.00	25.00	20.00	22.00	+2.00
AMEX	10.00	15.00	10.00	12.00	+2.00
AMEX	5.00	10.00	5.00	7.00	+2.00

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH

High-Tech Bear Market:
One Year Older, But Wiser?

By EDWARD ROHRBACH
International Herald Tribune

In the beginning there was no-tech. Then man discovered fire and invented the wheel and the mousetrap. But all this was only low-tech. Then man chopped down the orange trees in the valley to make silicon there. Although he could not eat the silicon, better yet, he could sell it. And amazingly, the smaller the chips he made out of the silicon, the more he could sell them for. This, then, became high-tech.

But for Wall Street, it seems high-tech is already past history. Exactly a year ago this week technology stocks peaked and then plummeted into a savage bear market.

The Prudential-Bache High Technology Composite Index, covering 102 stocks, reached a peak of 229 last June 24, rocketing 184 percent from August of 1982, when it stood at 81. This week the index reads 144 — which means the stocks have given back about 60 percent of their bull market gains.

"A year ago, high-tech issues were almost universally overvalued, overpriced," explained W.J. Sanders 3d, head of Advanced Micro Devices, a Silicon Valley company almost synonymous with the sector as the only major "pure play" in the semiconductor field.

"The stock market was not differentiating among companies in high technology," he added. "For many of them it would have taken five years of sustained growth to justify what they were selling for."

Mr. Sanders still thinks most high-tech stocks are only "just getting close to being attractive." But some, like his own, which Value Line estimates will register profit gain of 75 percent this fiscal year, he said, "haven't been punished so badly where good growth has been demonstrated."

Advanced Micro Devices, which in the past year has managed to remain flat at around \$30 a share, quintupled in the first blistering 10 months of the bull market.

Mr. Sanders calls AMD "fairly valued" near its 1984 high of \$37, and he said "it's a steal" at less than \$30 a share. "But to really make a killing in these stocks you've got to buy them when business is plain horrible."

He said the first thing investors must do is find the real quality companies in the group. "Semiconductors, for example, are a brain-intensive industry. You want to buy the companies that can best implant ideas on silicon."

Thomas Luttwig, specialist in U.S. stocks at Bank Indonesia, Paris, makes the same point about "selectively buying quality" in the high-tech sector. "The distinction must be made between companies that just link together available technology for a product and those who invent and develop proprietary products."

He contrasted two computer work-station companies that went public on the same date, March 3, 1983 — and at the same price, \$22 a share.

In the first category he put Fortune Systems, selling now at less than \$4 a share after reporting a series of losses, although it should survive on the cash board it initially received from investors.

Apollo Computer, on the other hand, is up about 50 percent after splitting 3 for 2. The company, at the "high end" of the work-station market as opposed to Fortune, earned 1 cent a share in 1982 after being formed, 38 cents in 1983 and is expected to net about 70 cents this fiscal year.

While Mr. Luttwig still likes Apollo, he said, "the trouble for technology stocks is that now IBM is so cheap it makes all the rest of them look expensive. At these prices I'm a closed-eye buyer of IBM."

He sees a total return of "20 percent as a minimum" over the next several years for the stock, noting that at a price/earnings ratio now of under 10 it is not far from its historical low multiple, and a two-point gain in that would mean 20 percent more in return from the stock.

Marc G. Schulman, senior technology analyst at Hambrecht & (Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Debt Plan
Unlikely on
Argentina

June 30 Payment
Called Doubtful

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Argentina is unlikely to work out a rescue package for its \$43 billion in foreign debts by June 30, a Reagan administration official said Wednesday, which means that U.S. banks holding the Argentine notes would have to cut quarterly earnings an average of 15 percent.

It's going to be pretty hard to hammer out a settlement with the International Monetary Fund by month's end, said the official, who spoke on condition he not be identified.

"If that's so," he said, "they're going to make it difficult to get everybody back to the table in July because the banks are going to be licking their wounds."

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, however, played down the effect on banks.

"It will be a drag on earnings but not a knockout blow to earnings," he said.

Argentina owes \$450 million in interest payments that will be 90 days overdue by June 30. If it does not come up with the money, U.S. banks will have to classify some of their loans as "non-accrual" and deduct from quarterly earnings the interest income that has been put on the books but not yet collected.

About 300 international banks hold loans to Argentina, and about 40 percent of the interest is owed to U.S. banks.

A similar crunch came on March 31, at the end of the first quarter, but bankers, the United States and four Latin American governments came up with an agreement to tide Argentina over.

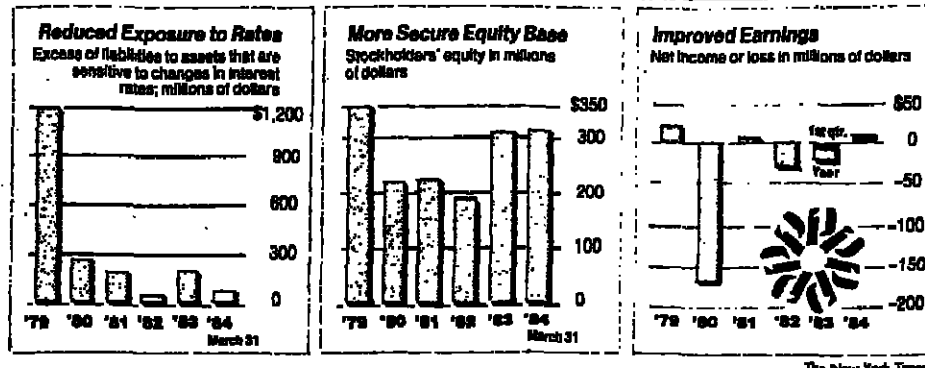
Since then, the United States has refused to extend a temporary \$300-million loan to Argentina that was part of the package. It has said, however, that it would be willing to consider renewing the offer once the Buenos Aires government signs a letter of intent with the IMF.

Last week, federal bank regulators issued clarifications of accounting rules for overdue loans, effective for the next quarter.

As a result, the administration source said, Argentina would have to come up with \$1.2 billion to \$1.3 billion by Sept. 30 to bring all its loans current.

The United States reportedly has relayed its concerns to officials of Latin American countries who are meeting in Colombia to discuss their money problems. The United States is said to have cautioned that Argentina's inability to come to terms with the IMF will hurt other debtor countries, even those abiding by their agreements.

First Pennsylvania: A Troubled Bank Recovers



First Pennsylvania Bank's Recovery
Could Be Example for Continental

By Michael Blumstein
New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — When federal regulators arranged a package of emergency loans last month to stabilize Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., one precedent in particular came to mind: First Pennsylvania Bank.

Continental certainly recognized the parallels. Its top officials have reportedly suggested that the bank be allowed to follow the path cut by "First Penn," which steadied itself with government-arranged loans, scaled down its size and remained independent as it edged back toward profitability.

First Pennsylvania may well become a classic case study of how a large failing bank can regain its financial health — and perhaps more important, the confidence of its depositors, customers and employees — without having to merge with a stronger institution.

"I wouldn't want to say First Pennsylvania is a textbook case," said George A. Butler, the bank's chairman and chief executive officer. "But people could probably learn from our experience."

Continental has been struggling since the summer of 1982, partly because of bad energy loans purchased from Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma, which failed.

But Continental's problems reached crisis proportions last month, when foreign investors, fearing that the bank would fail, began withdrawing billions of dollars. To calm depositors and stop the run, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures deposits of up to \$100,000, announced that it would guarantee all deposits. It also made a \$1.5-billion subordinated loan to the bank and arranged for seven other banks to lend \$500 million.

First Pennsylvania's brush with collapse came in the spring of 1980 and followed a decade of ups and downs so extreme that its stock traded as low as \$3.875 and as high as \$52.75 a share. (It has recently been trading at about \$5.25 on the New York Stock Exchange.)

Basically, the bank, the oldest in the United States, founded in 1782, suffered twin problems in 1980. The first was an unusually large portfolio of bad loans, which resulted from the bank's decision in the early 1970s to lend aggressively. It sought high interest rates from small, start-up companies that it saw as promising. But those companies were also much riskier than larger, established concerns, and in some cases the bank acted as a venture capitalist, taking warrants or shares from start-up companies instead of interest payments.

But the 1974 recession vividly showed the flaw (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Citicorp Selects Reed
To Succeed Wriston

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — John S. Reed, 45, has been elected to succeed Walter B. Wriston as chairman of Citicorp, the world's largest banking organization with \$142 billion in assets, the company said Wednesday.

Mr. Reed was one of Citicorp's three vice chairmen elected in 1982 and is in charge of Citicorp's consumer banking group, which is led by its flagship, Citibank in New York. The group is considered one of the world's most aggressive retail, or consumer, banking operations.

The board made the selection Tuesday, the company said. Mr. Reed had been viewed as the front-runner among the three vice chairmen being considered to take over from Mr. Wriston, 64, who is to retire at the end of August after 14 years as Citicorp's chief executive officer. Citicorp has no president.



John S. Reed

Citibank's retail banking businesses, which he helped turn into what is considered by some analysts to be the closest thing to a national consumer bank in the United States.

Mr. Reed's 14 years at Citicorp began in 1970 as an engineering graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is said to have great expertise in the technology that is expected to become increasingly important in providing financial services.

He joined Citibank in 1965 and later became one of the major planners for the company's overseas divisions. At 35 he has been responsible for pulling together

OECD Predicts 'Significant' Slowing of Recovery in Industrialized Nations

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The economic recovery that began 18 months ago in the United States, stimulating an expansion in Canada, Japan and Western Europe, is expected to "slow significantly" over the next 18 months, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development predicted Wednesday.

David Henderson, the head of the OECD's economics and statistics department, rejected a suggestion at a news conference that the forecast growth is inadequate.

"I don't think that would be a fair description of the situation," he said. But, he added, "it is true that higher rates of growth will be needed to bring down unemployment to acceptable levels and to ensure that the productive potential of our economies is fully developed and used."

The OECD report predicted that there would be a 24-percent growth in real, or inflation-adjust-

ed, gross national product among industrialized nations next year.

The International Monetary Fund, however, has estimated that economic expansion in the major industrialized nations needs to be maintained at an annual rate of at least 3 1/2 percent through the end of this decade if the debt crisis of the developing countries is to be kept within manageable proportions.

The OECD study, like the annual report from the Bank for International Settlements earlier this week and the IMF report before that, sees the huge U.S. budgetary and current-account deficits as the biggest impediment to a better world economic outlook. The current account is the measure of a country's international trade in goods and services.

The OECD secretariat estimates that the budget deficit for fiscal 1985, starting in October at \$200 billion, up from the Reagan administration's forecast of \$175 billion, and sees U.S. interest rates rising.

The official U.S. view is that rates will decline.

This rise in interest rates will both slow the U.S. expansion and help buoy the value of the dollar on the foreign-exchange market and contribute to a worsening of the U.S. trade performance, the OECD report said.

The real worry running through both the OECD and BIS reports is that these record-sized imbalances could trigger a renewed flight away from the dollar, as took place in the late 1970s, and that the ensuing chaos and loss of confidence could plunge the United States into a new recession. That, in turn, could worsen the record levels of unemployment in Western Europe and undo efforts by the developing countries to manage their foreign-debt burden.

There is no doubt that the dollar currently is overvalued. As the OECD notes, a degree of exchange-rate movement, in particular some decline in the dollar, "would seem appropriate." The OECD estimates

that the dollar may be overvalued by about 25 percent. But both it and the BIS fear that a correction to more a competitive level may not follow the desired smooth downward path.

"A more precipitate fall in the dollar, looking as if it would go beyond a gradual and acceptable adjustment to current balance prospects and as if it implied serious loss of confidence, could necessitate [monetary] policy tightening [that] would put the recovery at considerable risk," the OECD report stated.

As it is, the numbers published Wednesday in the OECD's semi-annual Economic Outlook for real growth are gloomier than those it circulated privately at its annual ministerial meeting only a month ago.

The latest data shows there was a much more rapid expansion in the

U.S. Estimates
GNP Is Growing
At Rate of 5.7%

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy is growing at an estimated 5.7-percent annual rate in the still-uncompleted second quarter, the U.S. Commerce Department estimated Wednesday in a report that caused interest rates to rise on financial markets.

Not only is growth stronger than economists had expected, but the government revised upward its already brisk growth figures for the first three months of the year.

It also said inflation was being held to the slowest rise in 17 years. Inflation, as measured by an index tied to the gross national product, is rising at a 2.8-percent annual rate in the April-June quarter, the slowest growth since the 1.5-percent of the second quarter of 1967, the government said.

But the figures did not spread cheer in financial circles.

In early credit-market trading Wednesday, yields on three-month Treasury bills shot up a fifth of a percentage point from late levels Tuesday, rising to 10.17 percent. Prices of long-term Treasury bonds, which move in the opposite direction of interest rates, plunged \$15 for each \$1,000 in face value after the figures were released.

President Ronald Reagan called the GNP report "remarkably good news."

Mr. Reagan told reporters that it shows that "we have a solid recovery that is going forward without a renewal of inflation."

Interviewed separately, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said he now expects the economy to grow at a rate of about 6 percent from the fourth quarter of last year to the same period this year. The administration had been officially forecasting an expansion of 5 percent as recently as April.

The department revised its figures on first-quarter growth rate to 9.7 percent from 8.8 percent. That would match the highest one-quarter figure in six years.

The report also said that despite the rapid growth, a closely watched inflation gauge is rising in the current quarter at the slowest pace in 17 years.

That inflation measure, a GNP-linked gauge that takes into account changes in buying patterns as well as prices, is rising at a rate of just 2.8 percent in the April-June period, the lowest rate since the 1.5 percent for the second quarter of 1967.

Economists had expected that second-quarter growth would be slower than the new report indicates, thereby easing demands for loans and reducing pressures driv-

Dollar Strengthens
On GNP Report

Reuters

LONDON — The dollar surged ahead on international money markets Wednesday after news of buoyant growth in the U.S. gross national product.

The report on the GNP, indicating that U.S. economic strength is far outstripping the hesitant recovery in Europe and that interest rates may have to rise to contain inflationary pressures, had an immediate effect on currency markets.

The pound fell to a new low of \$1.364 from Tuesday's \$1.378 in New York trading. The dollar strengthened to 2.7798 Deutsche marks from 2.764 Monday, to 8.5265 French francs from 8.4875, and to 234.30 yen from 233.075.

ing inflation and interest rates higher and threatening to bring the expansion to a premature end.

Commenting in advance of Wednesday's report, Robert Gough, vice president of Data Resources Inc. in Lexington, Massachusetts, said a second-quarter growth rate under 5 percent was "what we're looking for."

He said he would not be dismayed by a figure in the 5-percent range but that anything much higher than that would almost surely lead to increases in the interest rates that have already been rising in the past several months, hurting such interest-sensitive parts of the economy as housing.

Wednesday's report said that, after adjustment for inflation, GNP, the economy's total output of goods and services, is rising at an annual rate of \$3.625 billion in the current quarter after jumping at a \$36.8-billion rate in the first quarter.

Before adjustment, GNP is expected to rise at an annual rate of 8.7 percent in the second quarter to a total rate of \$3.625 trillion after increasing at a 13.9-percent pace in the first quarter.

The new report also revised upward the government's estimates for U.S. companies' first-quarter profits. After-tax profits rose 6.1 percent to an annual rate of \$151.6 billion rather than rising 3.9 percent, and before-tax profits increased 7.1 percent to a rate of \$244.3 billion rather than rising 5.4 percent, it said.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on June 20, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 P.M. EDT.

	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Y	Sw	S	Y
Amsterdam	3.197	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
Brussels	3.197	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
Frankfurt	3.197	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
London	3.197	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
Milan	3.197	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
New York	3.197	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
Paris	3.197	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
Tokyo	3.197	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
Zurich	3.197	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
1 SDR	3.197	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272

Dollar Values

	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Y	Sw	S	Y
Canada	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
France	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
Germany	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
Italy	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
Japan	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
Spain	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
Sweden	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
Switzerland	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272
U.K.	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272	1.272

1 SDR = 1.272 U.S. dollars.
1 U.S. dollar = 1.272 SDR.
1 U.S. dollar = 1.272 SDR.
1 U.S. dollar = 1.272 SDR.

INTEREST RATES

	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Y	Sw	S	Y
1-mo.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3-mo.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
6-mo.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
1-yr.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million (minimum for equivalent).

Key Money Rates

	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Y	Sw	S	Y
Discount Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Federal Funds	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Prime Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Comm. Paper, 20-179 days	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
3-month Treasury Bills	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
6-month Treasury Bills	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
CDs 20-29 days	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
CDs 60-89 days	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

West Germany

	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Y	Sw	S	Y
Lombard Rate	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Overnight Rate	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
One Month Interbank	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
6-month Interbank	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Source: Commerzbank Bank of Tokyo, London Bank.

Market Closings

Financial markets and banks are closed Thursday in West Germany because of a holiday.

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The 1984 Herald Tribune Audience Survey

A message to our readers from Lee W. Huebner, Publisher.

The International Herald Tribune is unique in being a worldwide newspaper, with more than 153,000 copies sold each day in 164 countries. But this international distribution also presents us with a unique problem: how can we learn about our readers, their interests and characteristics?

We need to know about you. Whether you are a regular reader or someone who is seeing the paper for the first time—whether you are traveling or at home—whether you are reading in an office or a cafe or an airplane—we very much need your help, right now, in order to give an accurate picture to our editors and to advertisers.

Won't you please take a few minutes to complete this confidential questionnaire and return it to Research Services Limited, the independent, London-based organization which conducts the survey for us? If you are rushed, won't you at least pull out this page and save it until a moment is available to you?

You can return the questionnaire either using the folding instructions on the reverse or your own envelope. As a gesture of our appreciation we will make a charitable donation of one U.S. dollar for each participant. The results of the survey and the total contributed to each charity will be published in September.

This audience research is extremely important to us—and we earnestly hope for your cooperation.

With our warmest thanks,

Lee W. Huebner

Please indicate which charity you prefer:

- ☐ CANCER RESEARCH
☐ UNICEF
☐ INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Your Reading

1. Where did you obtain this copy of the newspaper?

- Postal subscription: At home ☐ Hotel delivered ☐
Postal subscription: At work ☐ Bought at newsstand ☐
Home delivered ☐ Airplane ☐
Office delivered ☐ Elsewhere ☐

2. How often do you usually read or look at the International Herald Tribune?

- 5-6 days a week ☐ Less often than once a week ☐
3-4 days a week ☐ First time reader ☐
1-2 days a week ☐ Only see when traveling ☐

3. How many other people (including household and/or business colleagues) usually read your copy of the IHT?

- One ☐ Four or more ☐
Two ☐ No-one else ☐
Three ☐ More than one, but don't know how many ☐

We will pass to the editors (anonymously of course) any comments you wish to make about the IHT. Space is provided on the reverse side. But first may we ask you to complete the rest of this page?

International Communications & Travel

4. Approximately how many times in the last month in your business or professional capacity have you...

- Made or received any international telephone calls:
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐
Made or received telephone calls to/from North America:
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐
Sent or received international telexes or facsimiles:
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐
Freighted or couriered documents internationally:
None ☐ Once ☐ 2-4 times ☐ 5-10 times ☐ 11+ times ☐

5. Approximately how many business air trips have you taken during the last 12 months?

- None ☐ 1-5 ☐ 6-11 ☐ 12-24 ☐ 25+ ☐
Go to Q.8 ☐

6. Which of the following destinations have you flown to on business in the last 12 months?

- Australia/N.Z. ☐ U.S.A. East Coast ☐ Singapore ☐
Rep. South Africa ☐ U.S.A. West Coast ☐ Hong Kong ☐
Africa ☐ Other U.S.A. ☐ Other S.E. Asia ☐
Central/S. America ☐ European countries ☐ Gulf States ☐
Canada ☐ Japan ☐ Saudi Arabia ☐
Other Arab States ☐

Any other destinations ☐

(Write in)

7. Which class of air travel do you normally use on business trips a) for long trips (over four hours) and b) for short trips (up to four hours)?

- | | Long trips (4+ hours) | Short trips (under 4 hours) |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| First class | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Business class or equivalent | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Full fare economy | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Your Business Life

8. Do you work in an establishment employing five people or more?

- Yes ☐ Go to Q. 9 No ☐

If no, are you...

- a) Otherwise employed ☐ Write in occupation
Or b) Not in employment (check appropriate box below).

- Retired ☐ Housewife ☐
Student ☐ Other ☐

If you have checked a or b above, continue on with Q. 14.

9. How many people are there in the establishment in which you work, including yourself? (By establishment we mean the whole of the premises under the same ownership or management at a particular address).

- 5-9 ☐ 100-999 ☐
10-49 ☐ 1,000-4,999 ☐
50-99 ☐ 5,000+ ☐

10. What is your company's principal activity?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Agriculture/Forestry/Fisheries/Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> | Banking | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Oil Industries | <input type="checkbox"/> | Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Engineering/Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stockbroking/Investments | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Computers/Data Processing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Management Consultancy/Accounting Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Consumer Goods Manufact. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other Financial Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Advertising/PR/Publishing/Broadcasting | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Public Utilities | <input type="checkbox"/> | Legal or Medical Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Distribution, Wholesale/Retail, Imports/Exports | <input type="checkbox"/> | Education | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Transportation/Tourism | <input type="checkbox"/> | Arts, Entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Government/Civil Service | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other Business or Professional Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Armed Forces/Police | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |
- (Write in)

11. What is your job title or position?

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Proprietor/Partner | <input type="checkbox"/> | Middle Management | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Chairman/President | <input type="checkbox"/> | Executive Staff | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Managing Director | <input type="checkbox"/> | Clerical | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Senior Management | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Check box and write in title

12a. In which, if any, of these financial areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making? (Check all which apply).

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Domestic Banking Relations | <input type="checkbox"/> | Portfolio/Pension Fund Management | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| International Banking Relations | <input type="checkbox"/> | Money Market/Foreign Exchange Management | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Corporate Finance/Development | <input type="checkbox"/> | Insurance Services | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |

12b. For which of the following goods and services are you part of the Management team which is usually responsible for company decision-making? (For each category listed, check level of involvement).

- | | Responsible | Not Responsible | Not relevant to company |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Computers: Main frame (\$25,000+) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Minis (\$10,000-25,000) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Micros (under \$10,000) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other Terminals | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Software purchase/Bureau selection | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Office Photocopiers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Facsimile Equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Word Processors | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Telephone Systems/Switchboards | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Network Systems | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other Telecommunication Equip. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Goods and Services | | | |
| Company Cars | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Aircraft and related equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Business Premises/Industrial Site Selection | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Plant/Plant equipment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Scientific instruments | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Conference, Exhibition/Trade Fair Services | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Advertising/Marketing Services | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Executive Recruitment | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

13. Do you have responsibility for the policies or operations of your company outside the country in which you are currently based?

- Yes ☐ No ☐ Company only operating in one country ☐

About You ...

14a. In which country are you currently resident?

Write in 50-51

14b. Of which country are you a citizen?

Write in 52-53

14c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

- Less than six months ☐ 6-12 months ☐ 1-5 years ☐ More than 5 years ☐

15. Are you ...

- Male ☐ Female ☐

16. What is your age?

- Under 25 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 55-64 ☐
25-34 ☐ 45-54 ☐ 65 or over ☐

17. Which educational level have you obtained?

- Doctorate/Higher university degree ☐
University degree/equivalent professional qualification ☐
Secondary or High School ☐
Other ☐

... And Your Household

18. How many adults and children, including yourself, are in your household?

- One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ Four or more ☐

19. How many cars are there in your household (including company-owned cars)?

- None ☐ One ☐ Two ☐ Three or more ☐

20. How many times have you/members of your household made/received personal international telephone calls in the last month?

- | | None | Once | 2-4 times | 5-10 times | 11+ times |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| All international calls | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| To/from North America | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

21. Which of the following do you or members of your household own?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Stocks & Shares (excluding Government securities) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Collectables: antiques, paintings, coins, stamps, etc. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stock Options | <input type="checkbox"/> | Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Commodities | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other precious metals/gems | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Currency Options | <input type="checkbox"/> | Main home | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Eurobonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | Second home | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Corporate Bonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other land/Real Estate | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| US Municipal Bonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other Bonds | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

22. Which if any of these cards do you use nowadays?

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Access/Mastercard | <input type="checkbox"/> | Barclaycard | <input type="checkbox"/> | Diners Club | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Eurocard | <input type="checkbox"/> | Carte Bleue | <input type="checkbox"/> | (Air Travel Card) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| American Express Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> | Visa Gold | <input type="checkbox"/> | None of these | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| American Express | <input type="checkbox"/> | Visa | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

23a. Into which of the following groups does your household annual income before tax from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency).

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Up to \$25,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$100,000 to under \$150,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| \$25,000 to under \$50,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$150,000 to under \$200,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| \$50,000 to under \$75,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$200,000 to under \$250,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| \$75,000 to under \$100,000 | <input type="checkbox"/> | \$250,000+ | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Or annual income in own currency (Write in)

23b. What is the main currency in which you receive your salary from employment?

Write in name of currency Not in employment ☐



- 69-71 ☐ 72-73 ☐ 74-75 ☐

RESEARCH SERVICES LTD.

Station House, Harrow Road, Wembley, Middlesex HA9 6DE, England. Telephone: 01-923 1309. Telex: 923725.

6th June 1984

Mr. Lee Huebner,
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92200 Neuilly sur Seine
France

Dear Lee

Thank you for commissioning us to undertake the 1984 Audience Survey.

We guarantee to process all the replies received with absolute confidentiality. Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation.

We will supply the overall results of the survey to you for publication in the IHT in September 1984.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell

Executive Director:

Mr. S.D. Mitchell (Chairman)

J.M.P. Cornish (Deputy Chairman)

S.D. Cornish (Managing Director)

J. Calverley

A.G. Denny

J.C. Jones

S. Mear

Associate Directors:

J.G. Calverley

C. Dean

P.R. Evans

D.H. Evans

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M.H. Evans

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A.M.

A.M.

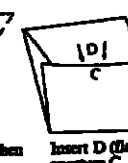
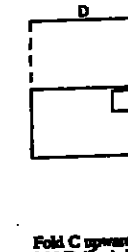
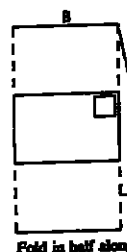
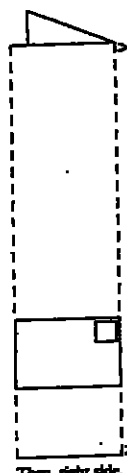
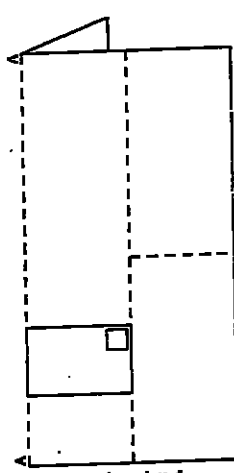
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D (FLAP)

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ENGLAND

L65

C (INSERT FLAP HERE)

**Wednesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Vol. of 3 P.M.	3,770,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol.	5,670,000
Box consolidated close	6,590,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low	Div. Yr. PE	52 Wk. High Low	Open	Close
A				
1954	116	116	116	116
1953	116	116	116	116
1952	116	116	116	116
1951	116	116	116	116
1950	116	116	116	116
1949	116	116	116	116
1948	116	116	116	116
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1688	116	116	116	116
1687				

Singapore Airlines
First Class

COMMUN

MANUFACT
OVER
MANA

GOODBYE

OECD Predicts Slowing of Recovery

threatens to stifle the revival and in Europe a combination of tight monetary and fiscal policy coupled with a less robust recovery in corporate profits risks retarding such investments.

Analysts are again starting to look at First Pennsylvania with at least limited optimism. After the bank this spring reported its first quarterly profit in nearly five years, Keefe, Bruyette & Woods Inc., the bank stock specialists, wrote, "Finally we may be seeing the light at the end of the tunnel."

always proven to be an excellent time to buy them." When that type of tank is prevalent, buy technology," he advised.

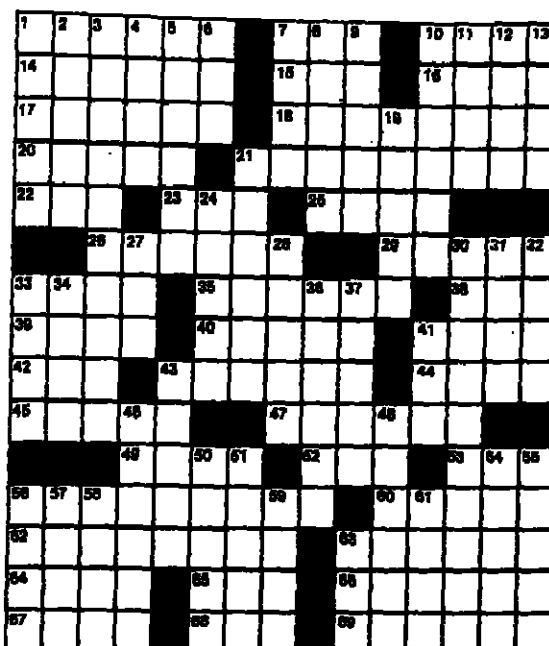
7. The prequalification documents shall be submitted to the Director, l'Office du Projet Routier by 10:00 a.m. on July 16, 1984 at the opening of the tenders.
8. The works are expected to start in March 1985.

[illegible]

German, Spanish. 11 years experience in machine tool industry and high technology products, lately general manager for a German Group. Looking for challenge with international company.

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ACROSS

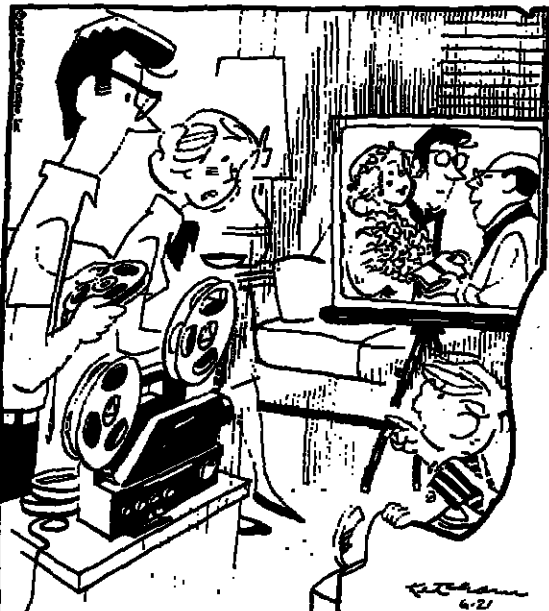
1 Seat for a rajah
7 Fall back
10 Pasternak
14 Afternoon reception
15 —roll (in luck)
16 Shortly
17 Around
18 Like certain patrol cars
20 Library lineup
21 Popular spot in the 20's
22 Killer of Antony's lover
23 Ais summer
25 Moved steadily
26 Bear
28 Fried
33 Nothing more than
35 Tournament enders
38 Hockey great
39 Parole
40 Four: Comb. form
41 Kelly's opossum
42 Anis, the writer
43 Mainland
44 At the summit
45 Region of Israel
47 Go over and over

DOWN

1 "—la vista"
2 Kahn and Preminger
3 Crying
4 French
5 Illusionist: 19th century
6 Agreeably occupied
7 "With it" in the 40's
8 Wolf of the forest
9 Two of Henry's six
10 Nasser
11 Texas town of song
12 Singer-composer Paul
13 Anonymous
14 Richards
15 Commentator
16 Rooney
17 Claude or Zolt
18 Sequence
19 University in Medford, Mass.
20 Nickname for Edgar
21 Talk in fashion
22 Euraxap
23 Therefore
24 Theater curtain
25 "Buddenbrooks" author
26 Sandusky's lake
27 Put a stop to
28 Machine tool
29 Dance step
30 States
31 Formally, in law
32 Debouch
33 Simplified form of English
34 Miller's salesman
35 Miller's salesman
36 Actress Worth
37 Parks and Wheeler
38 Phenomena of the U.S.A.F.
39 End: Comb. form
40 Liang
41 Exode
42 Anonymous contemporary
43 Additions to lyrics

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WAS THAT THE DAY MOM CAME TO WORK FOR US?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble the words. Guess the boy's name. Use the letters in the words to form a name. The answer is a boy's name.

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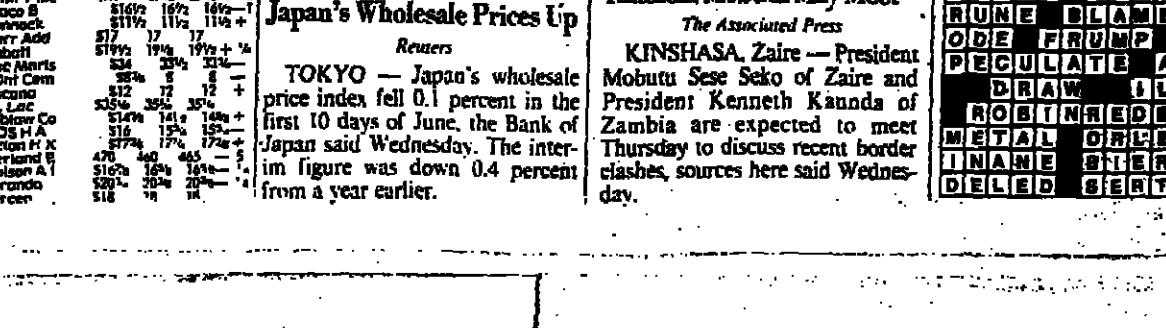
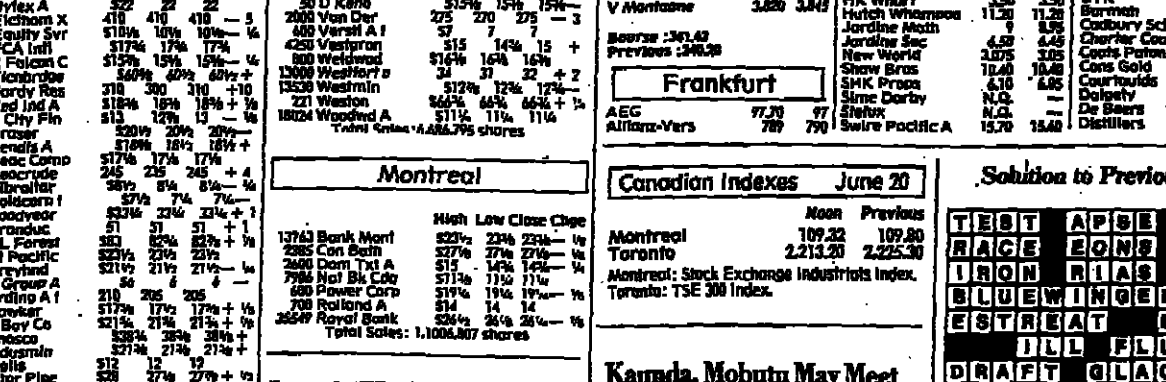
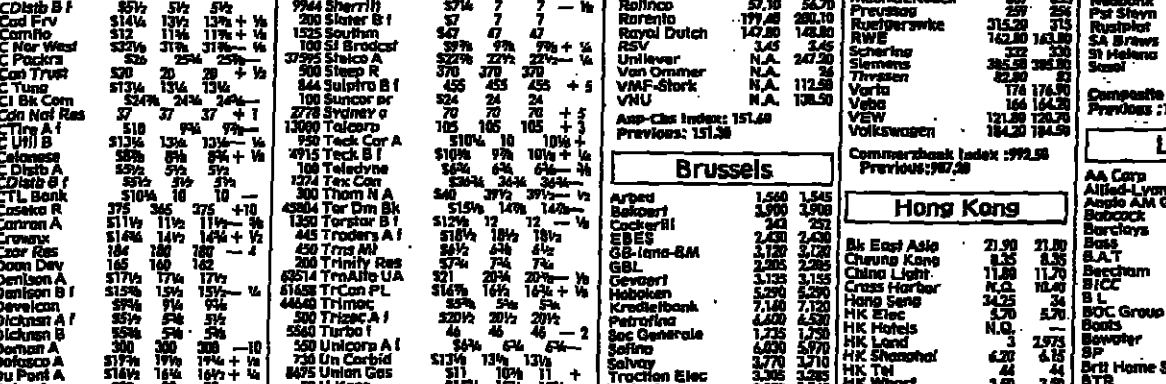
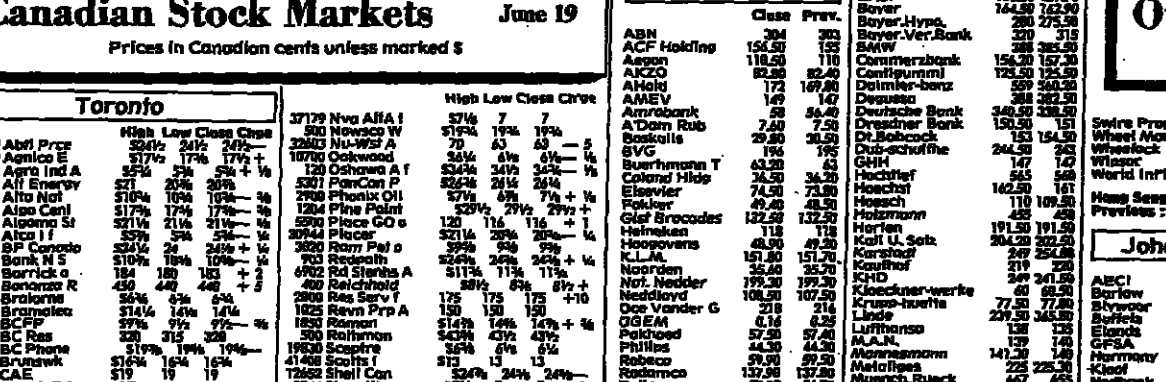
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PEANUTS



DIANE ARBUS: A Biography

By Patricia Bosworth, pp. \$17.95.
Knopf, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Joyce Johnson

HERE are lives that compose themselves into myth. Even suicide may seem an inevitable rounding-off, a final self-defining act. Patricia Bosworth begins this compelling biography of the photographer Diane Arbus with an image impossible to forget: A teen-aged girl standing out on the widow ledge of her parents' opulent Manhattan apartment on Central Park West, her gaze fixed on the city she is not yet permitted to explore. Her mother pulls her in. "I wanted to see if I could do it," Diane Arbus says years later.

She was born in 1923, child of a father who during the boom years of the '20s became a very wealthy man very quickly. Attended by a retinue of nannies, maids and chauffeurs, Diane, her older brother Howard (later to become a Pulitzer Prize winning poet) and her little sister Renee were raised to be "aristocrats." Their assimilation, their newly won class status, were measured by private school education. She shared the cultural amnesia characteristic of second-generation, privileged children cut off from the immediate immigrant past. Such an upbringing had unforeseen effects.

Diane Arbus would later say she had suffered from never having experienced adversity as a child: "I felt confirmed in a sense of unreality which I could feel as unreal, and the sense of being immune was, ludicrous as it seems, a painful one." But to seek confrontation with reality was felt to be a transgression against the values of the parents. A "good girl" defined herself in terms of her femininity, justified her existence by doing what others expected of her — i.e., getting married.

Married at 18 and a mother at 22, Arbus did not begin to come into her own as an artist until the late 1950s. There is a pattern to her life that is played out in the lives of many other gifted women of her generation: Rather than fully pursuing art, they tended to marry men who were artists. They believed, as Diane's friend Barbara Forst recalled, "that our bodies were a source of power — maybe our only source of power."

Duality was a subject Arbus was obsessively drawn to — some of her most extraordinary photos were of twins. The twins she found in her own life were invariably male — first her brilliant older brother, then her husband Allan, whom she fell in love with at 14 and in whose career as a fashion photographer she submerged her creative impulses in a decade-long collaboration. He dealt with the other world in ways that she could not; he completed her sentences for her. When he ended their marriage, shortly after she established herself as a photographer, she was devastated. If a woman's power resided only in her sexuality, she had been rendered powerless. Without Allan, she was left defenseless, incomplete. In 1973, a long period of depression culminated in her suicide.

Once she explained why she had repeatedly, she wrote this review for The Washington Post.

As it happened, a bid of two hearts by East would have struck gold, but it was not a sensible action after a penalty double by West, who might

have held the setting tricks in his own hand.

If West had been able to see his partner's hand he would have had the heart ace, beating the contract by a trick. Without that advantage, he made a normal lead of a low spade. South won in his hand and drove out the diamond ace.

Too late, West shifted to the heart ace. He established the suit, but South already had seven tricks for a score of 180 points and a gain of 7 points.

It might have been worse. If West had led a low heart — the normal choice if that suit was selected — South could have established diamonds and

eventually end-played West to score a 200-point overtrick.

WEST EAST

♠ A 5 2 ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

♥ J 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ♥ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 ♦ 2

♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 ♣ 2

Both players were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East Pass

West led the spade three.

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, one would expect East-West to have the best of a part-score battle, since they can make eight tricks in hearts and North-South cannot make nine in diamonds.

A weak no-trump opening confused the issue. North refused to escape after the double, since his 8 high-card points offered prospects of success.

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